Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

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Select Poetry.

HOME! SWEET, SWEET HOME.

BY MRS. F. A. TANNEHILL.

There is a word whose magic power breathes o'er
each varied scene,
And sheds a hallo bright and clear, upon the darkest
dream—
'Tis fraught with happiness and cheer, love dwells in
every tone,
While earth's remot-st welkin rings, with notes of
"home, sweet home."

Some say this world is dark and drear, a picture
nought but shade,
And sighs and tears the treasures are, which on its
shrine are laid—
It may be so to those who tread life's vale unloved,
alone,
Whose bosom's ne'er have felt the thrill which
springs from "home, sweet home."

I met a timid, trembling girl, upon whose heart and
mind,
Affliction deep had set its seal, for she, alas, was
blind!
And though around her youthful brow "a night of
years" was thrown,
She sang of happiness and joy, and talked of "home,
sweet home."

I visited the maniac's cell, and heard the ravings
wild,
Of the aged, and the youthful, and one poor helpless
child;
And while I gazed upon the wreck, where reason
once had shone,
My tears fell fast, for mid their woe, they spoke of
"home, sweet home."

The pebbly brook, the warbling bird, the storm-
king's angry shriek,
Are echoes of that voice divine which to earth's
children speak,
The queen of night, the twinkling stars, that shine
in Heaven's blue dome,
Shed o'er the soul their influence sweet, and point to
"home, sweet home."

And thus in every clime and age, where foot of man
has trod,
The world teems with the beautiful, the gifts of na-
ture's God.
Love lends a radiance bright and clear, to guide the
spirit on,
Where the wicked cease from trouble, and the weary
rest at home.

Greensburg, April 7, 1857.

From the Pittsburg Post.

Destructive Fire in South Pittsburg.

One of the most destructive conflagrations which we have been compelled to record recently, occurred in Pittsburg yesterday morning. It broke out in the machine shop of James Mellinger's extensive planing mill and sash factory, which together with the entire mill was consumed, as well as an adjoining brick owned by Mrs. Ryan, and a frame owned and occupied by Bernard Malloy. The whole amount of property destroyed will foot up from $80,000 to $90,000—on which there is not an insurance of one-fourth. The mill in question was situated in Carson street.

The buildings of which Mr. Mellinger's establishment was made up were built of brick, and constructed a few years since at a very heavy expense. They embraced everything necessary for a first class planing shop, and sash and door factory—so that this establishment was the most extensive and complete of the kind in the West. The machinery, which is a total loss, was very valuable, and of such a character as not to be easily replaced. But a few months ago an addition was made to it at an expense of $10,000 or $12,000. In the one item of machinery alone Mr. M. will lose some $25,000. It is impossible to compute the value of the lumber destroyed. The window and sash stuff on hand, we are credibly informed, was valued at $30,000, and of this perhaps not $2,000 escaped. The lumber burned is estimated to have been worth some 40,000; but this is a mere guess, and the loss on this particular item will not, in our opinion, prove quite so heavy as reported. The total amount of lumber destroyed, it is estimated, cannot fall short of 2,000,000 feet, while Mr. Mellinger's gross loss will be in the neighborhood of $80,000.

It is said the insurance amounts to $16,000, divided thus: In the Pennsylvania Insurance Company, $6,000, one thousand of which is on the planing mill building, and the balance on the lumber; Western office, $3,000, two-thirds of which was on the planing mill, and one-third on the machinery; State Mutual $6,000, five thousand of which was on the lumber, and one on the saw-mill; Farmer's and Mechanics' 1,000, five hundred of which was on the building, and the balance on the machinery.

Mrs. Ryan, a widow, had a brick house, worth some twelve hundred dollars, reduced to a heap of ruins. She had no insurance. The house was occupied by J. Fisher and the widow Landcap, both of whom saved their furniture in a damaged state. Barney Malloy had a frame building, worth $600, burned to the ground. Barney is absent himself down the river, and his family saved but little of their effects. He is not insured. A brick house, owned by Patrick Riley, was considerably injured. He is insured in the Western office for $500, which will more than cover his loss. Charles Goehring, boat joiner, who occupied the front building in Mr. Mellinger's factory, but worked on his own account, is a loser to the amount of $800. He is not insured. The Duquesne and the Eagle were the only engines in service from this side of the river. A small engine, the Sligo, belonging to Lyon & Shorb's foundry, worked very well, and being a "suction," proved of great service. There were several persons injured more or less, but no one was dangerously hurt.

DREADFUL CONFESSION.

The following from the Toledo (Ohio) Commercial, of the 6th is one of the most horrid and dreadful things in the annals of crime:

Through the politeness of our worthy Sheriff, L. S. Springer, Esq., we last evening paid a visit to R. J. M. Ward, who gave us the following confession in relation to the murder of his wife. Ward seemed to be deeply affected, frequently interrupting his disclosures by exclamations of deep sorrow and regret for the crime which he had committed, and giving us a full and complete disclosure of the same. After taking down his confession we read the same to him. He pronounced it correct, and we give it to our readers as we had it from his own lips, in the presence of the Sheriff and others.

CONFESSION.

On Tuesday evening, February 3, 1857, Mrs. Ward and myself had some words, during which Mrs. Ward struck me on the head with a fluid lamp, also on the right side of the nose, causing the same to bleed freely. I begged her not to strike me, and took the lamp away from her, then went to bed. We arose between six and seven o'clock on Wednesday morning. I spoke to her about the blow she had given me, showing her where she had struck me the evening previous; also the blood on the bolster and tick. She said she wished I had bled to death, and picking up a stick of hickory wood she attempted to strike me. I warded off the blow, which fell upon my right thumb, lancing it severely. The stick fell from her hand, and as she stooped to pick it up I seized a flatiron, and, in the heat of passion, struck her with it on the right side of the head, upon and under the right ear, driving the ear-ring into the flesh. She fell to the floor, exclaiming, "Oh, Ward, you have killed me!"—I dropped the flatiron and went to her. She was lying on her side. I turned her over on her back and placed a petticoat under her head, supposing she was only stunned. I made use of all means in my power to restore her; but in about half an hour after the blow was given she died, having only spoken once after the first exclamation, "Oh, my Nellie!" meaning as I supposed her little girl.

After she was dead I wrapped her head in a petticoat and drew the body under the bed, to conceal it in case any one should come in.—About half-past eight o'clock William H. Nathan, a mulatto boy, came to the door with some milk; came in the shop, took the milk from him and he left. I then went to Liba Allen's grocery, bought a pound of sugar, told him I was going away. I then returned to the house, and after a short time commenced cutting up the body: I tore the clothes open from the throat down; I then took a small pocket-knife and opened the body, took out the bowels first and put them in the stove, upon the wood; they were filled with air and would make a noise in exploding; took my knife and pricked holes through them to prevent the noise, then took out the liver and heart, and put them in the stove; found it very difficult to burn them; had to take the poker and frequently stir them before they could be destroyed; found the lungs very much decayed. Then took out the blood remaining in the cavity of the body, by placing a copper kettle close to the same and scooping it out with my hands. I then dipped portions of her clothing in the same and burnt it together, fearing if I put the blood in the stove alone that it might be discovered. I then made an incision through the flesh along down each side, broke off the ribs and took out the breastbone, throwing it into a large boiler; then unjointed the arms at the shoulders, doubled them up and placed them in the boiler: then severed the remaining portion of the body, by placing a stick of wood under the back, and breaking the back bone over the same, cutting away the flesh and ligament with a knife: then tried to sever the head from the body; it proving ineffectual: I then put the whole upper portion of the body into the boiler. Then took a large carving-knife and severed the lower portion of the body, unjointed the legs and knees, and again at the hip joint; cut the thighs open and took out the bones and burnt them up; they burnt very rapidly.

On Thursday night I commenced burning the body by placing the upper and back portion of the same, together with the head, in the stove. On Friday morning, finding that it had not been consumed, I built a large fire by placing wood around and under it, and in a short time it was wholly consumed, except some small portions of the larger bones of the skull. The remaining portions of the body were kept in the boiler and in tubs under the bed, covered up with a corded petticoat, and were there at the time the first search was made on Saturday by Constable Curtis. Hearing on Saturday evening that the citizens were not satisfied with the search made by Curtis, I proceeded on Sunday morning to destroy the remaining portions of the body by burning the same in the stove, cutting the fleshy part of the thighs in small strips, the more readily to dispose of them. Monday morning I took up the ashes in a small keg, sifting out the larger pieces of bone with my hands, placing the same in my overcoat pockets, which I scattered in various places in the fields at different times. Also took the major portion of the trunk-nails, together with the hinges, and scattered them in different places; I then burnt her trunk and every vestige of her clothing, disposing small portions at a time, to prevent their creating too much smoke.

SEDUCTION AND MURDER IN KENTUCKY.—During the early part of our circuit court, a Mrs. Eno and her husband, (formerly of Bardstown, now living in or near New Haven,) made complaint that she had been seduced by means of chloroform, &c., by Robert Ford; that she had *become enciente* by him: that he had endeavored to produce abortion. Finding it not probable, under the circumstances, that she could get any satisfaction at law, she determined to get satisfaction some other way. On Wednesday last, while Ford was in a store in New Haven, making some purchases, Mrs. Eno entered, drew a pistol, fired, and shot him through the body. He died next day. Mrs. Eno was arrested, and is now in the hands of the officers of the law.—Bardstown (Ky.) *Gazette*.

From the Detroit Free Press, March 26th.

ELOPEMENT WITH A WIFE AND TWO DAUGHTERS.

A HUSBAND IN SEARCH OF HIS FAMILY.—A man named John Cooper, residing in Scottsville, Monroe county, N. Y., arrived in this city yesterday in search of his family, consisting of a wife and two daughters of the respective ages of twelve and fourteen years. The substance of his tale was, that they had eloped with a man named William Story of the same place, who left behind him a wife and three children of his own. The party had brought with them their trunks and baggage, and were well provided with all the necessaries in the way of clothing, &c. The elopement had been carried into execution on Sunday, the 8th of March, under a plea of going to church, the trunks having been previously taken out of the house without his knowledge. It was some distance to church, and the suspicions of the husband were not aroused at the absence of the parties over night, as he thought they might have remained at a neighbor's house. Their protracted absence aroused his suspicions, however, and he started in pursuit, leaving his eldest daughter at home. The woman is about fifty years of age.

Upon his arrival here the affair was placed into the hands of officer A. W. Sprague, who, with his usual alacrity and vigilance, immediately set about ferreting out the matter. He soon found that the parties had arrived in this city some time since, and after some trouble and inquiry a satisfactory trace of them was found in one of the trunks, left in Murria's hotel, as security for a board bill of $15. Thence they were traced to the Larned house, where they owed $12,50, and from there to Johnson's hotel. They remained there some days, and then took their departure for the country, the man and woman passing as husband and wife, and the girls as their daughters. Officer Sprague followed their trail, and found the party at Hall's brickyard, three miles from the city, minus the man, who, after decoying the three females away from home, and probably robbing them of their money, basely deserted them last Wednesday, and left them penniless and among strangers, housed in a miserable shanty and almost destitute of the necessaries of life. The woman is an intelligent person[illegible] life, and the daughters interesting and [illegible] girls, of good education and pleasing personal exterior. We [illegible] could have [illegible] woman to ruin, not only herself, but her own children, by so ill advised and reckless a step, we cannot imagine. Trusting to the promise of a man who would desert his own wife and children, was certainly a fragile hope, and one that too soon saw its fulfillment in the destruction of all her prospects of peace or comfort forever, as the sequel will show.

The injured husband with a heart scarcely less hard than that of the man who had wronged him, took his daughters with him, and repudiating the wife who had shared his bed for twenty years, left her, desolate and alone, in poverty and destitution, to wear away the remaining few years that are allotted her in her old age among strangers, and thousands of miles from any friend. Who can tell the anguish that wrings that heart, bowed down by the weight of fifty years, the desertion of the man for whom she sacrificed everything, and the separation from her only hope—her children. The shanty that covers her contains her clothing that the stony hearted husband took from the trunks and threw to her, and a more terrible retribution has overtaken her, and a more terrible one awaits the man who was the cause of it, if there is any justice to be dealt out in time to come.

The trunks were found to contain everything necessary in the shape of clothing, together with books in abundance, and many other things showing that the woman had been accustomed to a comfortable style of living, and could not have left their home on the plea of poverty or inadequate support. That their home was a happy one, is a deduction that the conduct of father and husband does not imply. He took the trunks and their contents, with the exception of his wife's clothing, home with him.—Heaven send that dire dreams may haunt his pillow till he relents from his hard-hearted decision, and acts more in accordance with the dictates of humanity towards his erring, but unfortunate wife.

Horrible Cruelty to a Woman and Probable Murder.

The Madison (Wis.) *Journal*, of the 1st inst., contains an account of a most fiendish piece of cruelty, perpetrated towards a woman in that vicinity, and whose dead and mangled remains were just discovered on Lake Monona. The body was that of an American woman named Mrs. Manley, lately a resident of a shanty—in that neighborhood. It is supposed that she was murdered by her husband, who had often attempted it by beating, kicking, and stamping upon her. He has since fled to parts unknown. A young lad gives the paper above alluded to some particulars of his horrible treatment to her as follows:

Having heard Manly threaten to kill his wife, our informant preceded him to his home, in order to warn the woman of what was in store for her. He found her seated on the floor, clothed in rags, and with a face and person which showed evidence of a recent brutality, reading from a small Bible. She received her visitor courteously, "very much as a lady," as he expressed it, and thanked him for his kindness, but told him she was "a miserable, heartbroken wretch, and she only hoped to die soon!" She said that for two or three years past she had "suffered all that hell could compass, in mind, person, and soul: that she had been forced, time and again, even to doubt if there was a God! but that, so long as she possessed the Bible she then held—the last gift of her dead mother—she could not be entirely lost; but that her husband had tried often to take that from her, in order to pawn it for rum, but she managed to hide it from him so far."—While they were talking Manley came in. In the confusion of his sudden appearance, Mrs. M. had forgotten to secrete the book. As soon as the ruffian saw it he attempted to snatch it from her, exclaiming, with an oath too horrible for us to pen, that he had "the d——d bitch tight this time!" Mrs. M. put the book in her bosom, begging him on her knees, "for the love of heaven, for the sake of her soul, and by the memory of his own dead mother," to let her retain it. He had taken everything else; he might do as he pleased with her and hers, only let her keep the Bible. During the extraordinary scene the visiter had been too stupefied with amazement to interfere. He says, "if an angel had been caught praying, he couldn't hold a candle to the way that woman pleaded." He now stepped forward to interfere between the two; when, before he could make an effort to prevent him, Manly raised his foot, covered with a heavy double-soled cowhide boot, and kicked the poor woman full in the mouth, as she was on her knees before him. Without even a groan she fell over backwards, and Manly jumped upon her, striking his heels with all his force upon her breast. The lad then caught a stick of wood from the door and knocked the ruffian down. He sprinkled water in the face of the woman and brought her to, after an hour of hard labor, during which Manley went out, swearing vengeance upon him. In returning to consciousness the woman vomited great clots of blood, and "talked queer" before she opened her eyes. After getting her comparatively easy, and laying her upon a bundle of straw and rags, which formed her bed in one corner of the room, he secured her Bible, told her where he hid it, and went away, being very much afraid that Manley would "take the law of him" for knocking him down, or else return and beat him; and he did not dare to visit the woman again, more especially as the neighbors advised him to keep clear of them. It is supposed that subsequent to this he had murdered her outright and fled; but whether he murdered her by his direct act or not, it is very evident that his treatment of her—which is quite equal to anything to be found in the annals of wife-beating Saxondom—was sufficient to cause death. We trust that the officers of Madison will succeed in arresting the murderer.

Romance of Life.—The Orleans Republican, [illegible] gives the following instance of romance in real life. It says that in 1815 or '16, an enterprising man possessed of some capital, removed to this section, which was then an unbroken forest, and took up a considerable tract of land, a part of which is now included in the limits of our thriving village. Where the Seminary now stands, he commenced his clearing and built his humble cabin. After a while he became discontented, perhaps involved, sold his claim for a trifle, and suddenly disappeared, leaving behind his wife and child. After the lapse of years, a rumor came that he had been accidentally killed in Canada. His supposed widow remarried, lived with her second husband several years and died.

In the fall of 1855, an old man, of most forlorn appearance, was seen at the corner of our principal streets, inquiring for the poormaster. That officer was pointed out and the old man told him that poverty had overtaken his old age, and that as he was one of the pioneers of Orleans County, he thought he should be supported here, and concluded by asking to be sent to the county house. After becoming satisfied of his identity, the Poormaster took him to the county house and then proceeded to inform the son, whom the father considered dead, that his long absent parent was alive, and had returned. The son, who was well to do in the world, immediately sought out his father and took him home, where he still is. Instances of re-union after so long a separation are rare; and still less often does it happen that a man returns to what was once his own property, and which he left almost an unbroken wilderness, to find it a thriving and prosperous village of 4,000 inhabitants, and to witness on every hand evidences of wealth, while he who was formerly lord of the soil still remains in abject poverty.

A REASON FOR DESERTION.—Among those who have left the service of Walker in Nicaragua is Leroy, a printer, formerly of Washington city. A correspondent of the New York Times thus accounts for his desertion:

A week or two before he left, Walker sent him a few miles out of Rivas, with orders to bring in everybody he might find living on a hacienda, for the reason that the owner was reported to have left the country. Leroy found three or four young children, a housekeeper and a brother to the owner. He brought them away amidst tears and protestations, and they were shoved into the common carcel of Rivas. A day or two afterwards he was ordered to visit another hacienda and bring away the inmates. A son of the owner was reported to be with the enemy on the river. Leroy found only some servants and two beautiful young ladies, sisters of the foolish officer who thought it no harm to fight for his country. In haste and trembligly they made up a scanty wardrobe, came in the presence of the patriot general, who without a word of explanation sent them to herd with thieves and vagabonds in the military guard-house. "Am I a man or a brute?" feelingly inquired Leroy of himself—and coming to the conclusion that he was not the latter, he deserted.

Distressing Death.—On Friday evening week, Mrs. Sarah J. Effinger, wife of John S. Effinger, died suddenly in Harrisburg, Va. One week before she died she lost an interesting little son, who fell from a step and was killed as the stage was passing the house. On Friday evening Mrs. Effinger, who had been much distressed, heard the stage coming, and remarking that she was dying, expired in a few moments.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Negro Suffrage.

According to the existing constitution of the State of New York, no man of color, unless he has been a citizen of the State for three years, and has for one year possessed freehold property of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, on which he has paid taxes, can vote at any election. The Republican members of our State legislature have taken the first step towards the repeal of this feature of the constitution, in order to place negroes, so far as suffrage is concerned, on a footing of equality with white men. It is fortunate that those who initiated this so-called reform have not the power to give it legal effect, but that it must be approved by a subsequent legislature, and then submitted to the people, before the change can be effected. It is openly avowed by the Republicans that their object is to censure the Supreme Court of the United States for its recent judgement in the Dred Scott case, in the hope that other State legislatures will follow the same example. It remains to be seen whether the good sense of the people, to whom ample reflection is wisely allowed, will sanction a hasty, passionate, and unnecessary measure, for the mere purpose of enabling a few political agitators to achieve an empty triumph over the well-considered and authorative dictum of the Supreme expounders of the federal constitution. We say an empty triumph, because, were negroes permitted to exercise the elective franchise in this or any other State on the same conditions as a white man, this permission would not extend beyond the limits of the State in which it was accorded, and could not in the slightest degree affect the judicial decision that the Africans and their descendants cannot, under the constitution, be citizens of the United States. The judgement of the Supreme Court does not affect or interfere with the power of individual States to confer political rights within their own limits: it only affirms that State citizenship conferred upon persons constitutionally unqualified to become citizens of the United States does not remove their disqualifications. The Supreme Court has not decided that New York, Massachusetts, or Rhode Island is not entitled to confer citizenship for State purposes on free negroes, any more than that they are not entitled if they think proper, to grant the right of suffrage to unnaturalized aliens: but they have decided that the conferring of this right upon "aliens or any other description or class of persons" does not constitute its recipient, "a citizen in the sense of the constitution of the United States." To use the language of the Albany Argus: "The Dred Scott decision will not prevent the elevation of the negro here to any degree of privilege. He may have the right to vote, the right to hold the highest offices, the right of equal educational privileges and political franchise: he may be even lifted above the common level, and be made a superior caste, and the Supreme Court of the United States will not gain-say it. They leave to each State the full power within the State, *but he cannot carry his privileges beyond the boundaries of the State that bestows them.* This is what the Dred Scott opinion means." More than this, it can, within its own limits, if it please, make negroes a privileged class, as seems to be contemplated by the Republicans of this State, by giving them all the privileges of citizens without the burden of citizens, such as military duty, jury duty, and the like.

While we deplore the disgraceful misuse of the legislative authority of which the Republican members of our State legislature are guilty, we do not believe that even a majority of their own faction will sanction their proceedings, and we are confident that a majority of the people will indignantly repudiate any proposals to alter their present constitution for the mere purpose of rebuking that authority which has been aptly designated "the protecting power of the whole government."

Resignation of a United States Judge.

The Hon. W. W. Drummund, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory, has forwarded his resignation to Washington.—He thus sets forth his reason for resigning:

In the first place, Brigham Young, the Governor of Utah Territory, is the acknowledged head of the "Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints," commonly called "Mormons," and as such head the Mormons look to him, and to *him alone*, for the *law* by which they are to be governed; therefore no law of Congress is by them considered binding in any manner.

Secondly: I know that there is a secret oath bound organization among all the male members of the church, and to acknowledge no law save the law of the "holy priesthood," which comes to the people through Brigham Young, direct from God, he, Young, being the vicegerent of God and prophetic successor to Joseph Smith, who was the founder of this blind and treasonable organization.

Thirdly: I am fully aware that there is a set of men set apart by special order of the church to take both the lives and property of those who may question the authority of the church (the names of whom I will promptly make known at a future time.)

Fourthly: That the records, papers, &c., of the Supreme Court have been destroyed by order of the church, with the direct knowledge and approbation of Governor B. Young, and the federal officers grossly insulted for presuming to raise a single question about the treasonable act.

Fifthly: That the federal officers of the Territory are constantly insulted, harrassed and annoyed by the Mormons, and for these insults there is no redress.

Sixthly: That the federal officers are daily compelled to hear the form of American government traduced, the chief executives of the nation both living and dead, slandered and abused by the masses, as well as from all the leading members of the church, in the most vulgar, loathsome and wicked manner that the evil passions of man can conceive.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The Rev. Mr. Kalloch.

The jury in the case of this reverend gentleman have, after immense toil, brought their labors to a close—the result, eight for acquittal, four for conviction. So that if we are to form an estimate of his guilt or innocence by an arithmetical calculation, he is two-thirds innocent, and one-third guilty!

The anomalous position the distinguished lecturer and divine occupies is, to say the least, unpleasant. Whether he will resign his clerical robes altogether, or wear them two-thirds on, as he has latterly done, for the purpose of reading hymns in Tremont Church; or whether he will devote himself exclusively to the preaching of black republicanism, are inquiries which the curious will naturally agitate, until the reverend gentleman has settled them.

Mr. Kalloch may, perhaps, be taken as a fair example of northern politico-religious agitators. We doubt whether he is better or worse than his clique or class. He may pass unscathed among them: for, where all are equally at fault, it will require even more impudence than a divine of this school can boast to charge one's neighbor with crime or attempt to blazon abroad his infamy.

We know nothing of Kalloch, save what his trial discloses. He may be an innocent man, after all. But if he had been in the faithful discharge of his appropriate duties, his name would not have attained the notoriety it has insured: and, perhaps, he would more effectively have served his true interests as a religionist and divine.

What is the duty of his associates in the ministry under present circumstances? Should they refuse him admittance into their pulpits until a verdict of acquittal is given? or will they sanction by their public favor and support a man who, to say the least, has by indiscretion brought his Christian character into disrepute?

We have no means to ascertain the state of northern sentiment on these points. We know very well, however, that at the South such a man, resting under such disrepute, dare not in the face of the public or of any religious body assume the clerical functions, without peril of visiting upon the church in which he officiates public opprobrium, and exposing himself to summary punishment for his folly.

Let Kalloch retire into obscurity, we say.—Let him lay aside the clerical garb altogether. Let him cease to lecture on the rights of man, or meddle with the rights of woman, until his true moral position is defined—until a jury of his peers has pronounced him guiltless. Afterwards he may preach black republicanism to his heart's content, and vindicate his claim to a place in Sing Sing or the Tombs, or a building correspondent to those in the State of Massachusetts.

RECOVERING THEIR SENSES.—The Connecticut Democracy have done nobly. They have shown the recuperative energy that always resides in a good cause. They have gained two members of Congress against Know Nothings and sham Republicans combined, and have justified the wisdom of President Buchanan's selection of a Cabinet officer from New England.—We had same hopes of seeing a Democratic Governor elected, but can wait another year for that, while rejoicing that such Democrats as SAMUEL ARNOLD in the second district, and WILLIAM D. BISHOP in the fourth, have been selected to fill the places in Congress of such sham Republicans as Woodruff and Welch.—Mr Arnold's majority in the New Haven district is about 500, a Democratic gain of TWO THOUSAND since the Presidential election.—Bishop's majority in the fourth district will be about 300 over the Abolitionist Ferry.

We look upon this gain of two members of Congress as the biginning of the return of New England from her fanatical wanderings to a support of the Constitution and the Union.—*Easton Argus.*

A Streak of Good Luck.

We are pleased to learn that our old friend Jacob Freeman of the Borough of Freemansburg has recently secured about $11,000 which he had looked upon as lost for some years. In the year 1837, Mr. Freeman endorsed Notes for Mr. Oberly, who at that time was largely engaged in the distilling business near Freemansburg, to the amount of $6000. Mr. Oberly failed and "cut stick" for other parts, leaving his endorsers to pay his notes—to do which Mr. Freeman was obliged to sell the Freemanship bridge of which he was at that time the proprietor.—Discovering that Oberly had settled in Ohio, Freeman followed him and obtained a judgement and there the matter ended. He acquired property there, which he held in his son's name, but finally emigrated to Iowa, where he became quite wealthy, and thinking the old judgment had been forgotten, he purchased and held property in his own name. On ascertaining these facts, Mr. Freeman, four or five weeks ago went to Ohio, got a transcript of his old judgment and then paid a visit to Iowa, where he secured the services of the Sheriff, and together they rode from the county town to the residence of Mr. Oberly and made a levy on a fine farm of 200 acres, worth $50 an acre, and other property. At first Oberly denied to the Sheriff that he had ever known such a man as Jacob Freeman; the Esquire told him he knew him "well enough when he endorsed his notes, and he had come there to renew his acquaintance." With the principal for 20 years added to the original sum, the claim now amounts to over $11,500, which is fully secured.—*Ib.*

☞It snowed faithfully in Bedford nearly all day last Sabbath, presenting the appearance of a rough winter day!

What is Democracy?

☞ DEMOCRACY represents the great principles of progress. It is onward and outward in its movements. It has a heart for action and motives for a world. It constitutes the principle of diffusion and is to humanity what the centrifugal force is to a revolving orb of a universe. What motion is to them, Democracy is to principle. It is the soul of action. It conforms to the providence of God. It has confidence in man and an abiding reliance in his high destiny. It seeks the largest liberty, the greatest good and the surest happiness. It aims to build up the great interests of the many, to the least detriment of the few. It remembers the past, without neglecting the present. It establishes the present, without fearing to provide for the future. It cares for the weak, while it permits no injustice to the strong. It conquers the oppressor, and prepares the subject of tyranny for freedom. It melts the bigot's heart to meekness, and reconciles his mind to knowledge. It dispels the cloud of ignorance and superstition, and prepares the people for instruction and self-respect. It adds wisdom to legislation, and improved judgment to government. It favors enterprise that yields to many, and an industry that is permanent. It is the pioneer of humanity—the conservator of nations. IT FAILS ONLY WHEN IT CEASES TO BE TRUE TO ITSELF.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, APRIL 24, 1857.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

"The Union of lakes—the Union of lands,
The Union of States none can sever;
The Union of hearts, and the Union of hands,
And the flag of our Union forever!"

Democratic State Nominations.

GOVERNOR:

Gen. Wm. F. Packer.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:

Hon. Nimrod Strickland.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

The Democracy of Bedford County will meet in Mass Meeting at the Court House in Bedford, on Monday evening of the approaching Court, for the purpose of fully organizing for the campaign now opened. It is expected that all who can make it convenient to attend will do so. Several speeches will be delivered on the occasion.

ATTENTION, BUCHANAN CLUB!!

The Buchanan Club of Bedford Borough Will meet on next Saturday evening at early candle-light. Punctual attendance is requested. All disposed to join are respectfully invited to attend.

JOB MANN, President.

John P. Reed, Secretary.

☞On the first page will be found a beautiful little poem from the pen of Mrs. F. A. TANNEHILL, of Greensburg, which, we are satisfied, will prove highly acceptable to all our readers. Mrs. T. evidently possesses "fine powers of thought," and we hope to have the pleasure of publishing many pieces from her gifted pen. We copy from the Republican.

A Few plain Words to Democrats.

☞Candidates for the various important offices to be voted for, next fall, in Bedford county, are multiplying, as will be seen by referring to the appropriate head, which is all right and proper. It is the privilege of every honest democrat that chooses to offer himself to the consideration of the party; and, if "competent," one man's claim is just as strong as another. Offices were not made for the mere support of any body, but were intended to accommodate the public interests; and, when a majority of the party select their candidates, for any office, the man who finds fault with their decision, proves himself unworthy to have even been named in connection with a public trust. The candidates already in the field are all honorable, high-minded, working Democrats, and those among them who fail in their aspirations, will, we are quite sure, cast no reflections upon the nominating power. Some will be disappointed—this cannot be avoided—and one candidate has just as good a right to be left off "the ticket" as another—and as a good a right to be put on! Frequently, the most deserving men are not to be found in the list of office-seekers, but this is not the fault of those who are. The best way for a man to *feel*, in announcing himself as a candidate, is, that he stands 99 chances out of 100 to fail in getting the nomination. This will at once quiet all unhappy forebodings, and enable him to laugh out of the right side of his mouth should he prove unsuccessful. Should he win, the effect will be far more palatable than if he had "always thought he would." But what gross folly for the democratic party—a party of principles and progress—to allow disappointed office-hunters to disturb the unity of their action to appease a grief for which there is no earthly excuse. Occasionally men threaten to "kick" if they are not all nominated, at the same time, for the same office! Well, let such kick till they batter their shins into a jelly, but let men of cool judgment ridicule the folly instead of participating in it. Kick because he can't get office! With as much reason he might kick because nature denied him the faculty of "common sense."

It is highly improper for candidates to *canvass* for delegates, and this system should be denounced as a nuisance too intolerable to be borne. It is enough for the people to know who the candidates are, without being dogged to support their pretensions, which has not unfrequently been the case. Delegates should be chosen for their purity of character, and not with the mere view of *striking* for one or the other of the aspirants. The people would do well to look with suspicion upon any candidate making undue efforts to procure delegates to promote his particular interests, and, instead of being thus influenced, they should turn to some other person for a fit representative of their principles. When a man is regularly nominated, it is his duty to *work* manfully, but the very meanest thing in which a man can engage, is to work for his own nomination. If the people want a particular man they will take him. A friend who wrote to us recently to "leg a little" for his nomination for a seat in the Legislature, will please excuse us. The *Gazette* will "leg" to secure the nomination of no man; a pledge he makes publicly, so that he can be exposed if he even attempts to violate it. Let all "legging" be repulsed, and we will carry Bedford county next fall by such a majority as we have never yet polled.

Extraordinary Compliments!

☞Whilst the Chambersburg *Whig* demolishes, with a single stroke of the pen, the Ministry composing the Baltimore Conference, because of their resolutions condemnatory of the incendiary Abolition Agitators, the Harrisburg *Telegraph* actually "*congratulates* Mr. Buchanan" upon one of his official acts. If we were called upon to decide as to the MERIT of these compliments, we would say, decidedly, that we would prefer that uttered by the Whig, as being the most harmless!

The Pardoning Power.

☞For many years opposition to the exercise of the pardoning power was the principal *hobby* of our opponents. Whenever a Democratic Executive chanced to pardon a convict, no matter from what cause, he was denounced in the most scurrilous terms, by the united opposition press of Pennsylvania, and by every bob-tail politician knee high to a duck. He was charged with treating Courts and Juries with contempt—and they even went so far as to denominate "these institutions" a humbug—a farce—a mere creature at the mercy of a Governor!—At the time they were kicking up this fuss, we assured the people that the whole thing was trash, meaning nothing—and that, were the Executive of their party, they would approve his course were he to open all the Prisons and Penitentiaries in the State, and turn loose upon the community, in a single day, all the murderers, thieves, and other vagabonds there confined—and the proof to sustain this declaration has already been made so clear and manifest as to leave no doubt in the mind of any body.

If any man ever abused the pardoning power, the present Know Nothing Chief Magistrate has. He has liberated the most abandoned criminals, on the slightest pretext; and, in order to screen certain notorious and infamous convicts, he has given the lie direct to a law of his own making, in which he officially declared, with trumpets and flourishes, that he would grant no pardon unless notice of the application was published in one or more of the papers of the county in which the convict was sentenced. The pardon of Keys, for attempting to commit a rape on a *child*, is a case in point, the facts of which were set forth in an article we published last week from the Hollidaysburg *Standard*—and the act is more severely denounced by an article which we copy to-day from the *Blair County Whig* which flies at its mast head David Wilmot for Governor, and to which we invite esspecial attention.

The *Whig*, however, is the only paper in Pennsylvania, opposed to the democratic party, that has ventured to make any declaration in condemnation of this obnoxious pardon. Here, in Bedford, where our opponents howled like wolves in search of blood, at every pardon granted by a democratic Governor, they look upon this enormous stretch of power as a great virtue; and they have not uttered a word either against the "Pardoning Power" or the "Veto King" since the induction of Mr. Pollock into office. When these facts are compared with their horrible and doleful cries touching the destruction of the U. S. Bank (a monster they are now ashamed even to to speak of,) and the repeal of the Tariff of 1842, (which they have utterly and forever abandoned by taking as their candidate for Governor "Free Trade Davy" a man they avowed and declared would FOREVER stink in their nostrils,) all sober-minded men must see that to remain an opponent of the Democratic party they must make up their minds to be moulded by their leaders as clay is moulded in the hands of the potter. From Bankmen, Tariff-men, Anti-Veto and Anti-Pardoning-men, Antimason-men, and Know Nothing men, they have all of a sudden been transformed into advocates of the *black-man*, and this is the only plank in their platform upon which they now base a hope! Even the "ten cent" slander lies buried with their other humbugs and abominations. Such is the miserable caricature for a party now designated by the title of "American Republican." What a Buzzard Feast!

☞The *Reverends* KEYS and KALLOCH, who are so faithfully daguerreotyped in the Gazette of to-day, are *models* of the "Three Thousand" who undertook to control the action of Congress and abolitionize the world! Whilst Mormonism is revolting to all the dictates of common decency—a blot upon the fair fabric of our lovely country—nothing has occurred there of a more degrading character than what has been presented to us in the conduct of the two Divines above named—not so much in consequence of their individual enormities, as in the fact that the Republican elite of New England, LADIES and gentlemen, rally to the defence of a Minister who *admitted* enough during his trial to forever disgrace him in the eyes of a Christian people—and in the additional fact that the "American *and* Republican" press, with a single exception, sanction the act of their Executive in liberating from prison another wolf in sheep's clothing convicted of an act which even a Mormon would have turned from with disgust.

☞We congratulate the citizens of Schellsburg upon having so worthy a Minister sent to preach for them, by the Baltimore Conference, as Rev. H. WILSON, a man who never fails to make warm friends wherever he goes. Besides being a faithful preacher of the Word, he is a social, pleasant gentleman, and we have no doubt he will prove highly acceptable not only to the Church to which he belongs, but to the people of all denominations. We hope his labors will be attended with the best of results.

☞Major RAYMOND, of the Hollidaysburg *Whig*, "although not a member of the Methodist Church," nor of any other, we believe, but rather of the "lager-beer saloons," "protests, in the name of CHRISTIANITY," against the anti-abolition resolutions of the Baltimore Conference, and wants to know "what the *Church* will gain by such resolutions?"—to which we reply that they will gain the love, respect, and admiration of all Christians, except such as attach their faith to RELIGIONISTS of the KEYS and KALLOCH stripe.

CALL FOR A K. N. STATE CONVENTION.

☞The *Daily News* publishes a call for an "American State Convention" to meet in Lancaster next month, to nominate a full State Ticket to be supported by that party at the next election. A great many of the names are published with the call, and the *News* says it is signed by many thousands in various parts of the Commonwealth. The name of Wilmot "stinks in the nostrils" of these men as it did when he first proclaimed himself the advocate of "negroes and free-trade." Now is the time for all good citizens to rally to the standard of Packer & Democracy! COME.

☞The Confession of Ward, for the murder of his wife, which we publish to-day, furnishes the most revolting specimen of wickedness and brutality ever put upon record.

From the Philadelphia Daily News.

Condemned out of his Own Mouth.

The Reading Journal, whose editor naturally belongs to the Woolly Heads, and who, while hypocritically professing last year to support Mr. Fillmore, was in constant private communication with the Fremont leaders, and finally, for reasons known to himself, and pretty well understood by those with whom he professed to act but betrayed, pursued a course, like some others we know of, much better calculated to serve the purposes of the Republican leaders, than if he had avowedly acted as a Republican—this editor, not content now with a Jim Crow jump, from being a bitter and uncompromising denunciator of Judge Wilmot to a eulogizer and supporter of him, travels out of his way to make the following fling at us and the Americans of this City, whose principles are not as purchaseable a commodity as his own may be:

The Ticket nominated by the People's Convention, which met at Harrisburg last week, is warmly endorsed by the opposition press all over the State.—No symptoms of disaffection are apparent anywhere, except by the News clique in Philadelphia, and that is not worth a serious thought.

Such is the opinion of Jakey Knabb, of the Reading Journal. Now let us see what he thought of David Wilmot in 1846, and how he then denounced him. By reference to the Journal of that year, then as now published by him, there will, among many other articles of like tone, temper and character, be found the following:

[From the Reading Journal, July 11, 1846.]

THE BRITISH TRIUMPHANT.

Prostration of American Labor and Repeal of the Tariff of 1842!

The administration of James K. Polk is showing itself in its true colors. Treachery has done its work, and the Tariff of 1842 is doomed, at least so far as the House of Representatives is concerned.—The British Free Trade Bill, framed by Sir Robert Walker, and reported by Mr. McKay, passed the lower House of Congress on Friday last, by the decisive vote of 111 to 95! Of these 111 British Serfs who voted to break down the present Tariff, one hundred and thirteen were Loco Focos, and but a solitary Whig—Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama. Among those who voted for the bill, was Mr. WILMOT of Pennsylvania, a Loco Foco—Free Trade Renegade, from the Bradford District. Of the 95 who stood up for the Tariff as it is, there were seventy-one Whigs, six Natives, and but eighteen Loco Focos, all told, including those from Pennsylvania, who were instructed to vote as they did.

The above vote speaks most eloquently to the people of Pennsylvania. It shows how *shamefully* and *villainously* they have been *deceived* by the leaders of the Loco Foco party, and exhibits clearly which of the two great parties is in favor of protecting American Industry, and which goes for advancing British interests. There is good reason to believe that many were BRIBED by the promise of Executive patronage, and not a few by BRITISH GOLD, which *we doubt not* was freely offered by the agents of the British Manufactures, who have bee hanging round the Capitol all Winter.

Poor Pennsylvania!—how shamefully have her dearest interests been sacrificed! Were a blighting mildew to fall upon every grain field in the Commonwealth, and utterly destroy every vestige of the abundant harvest that is now being gathered, it would not be so great a calamity as the passage of this Free Trade bill. The principle of protection is her life, and upon its maintenance are based all her hopes of prosperity.

[*From the Reading Journal, July* 18, 1846.]

DAVID WILMOT.

This TRAITOR to the interests of Pennsylvania, who voted for the British Tariff Bill of Mr. McKay, represents the Loco Foco counties of Tioga, Bradford and Susquehanna. *His name should be held up to the scorn and contempt of every freeman in the State.*—The man, who, for the sake of *party*, or some *promised reward*, betrays his constituents by supporting a measure so disastrous to their dearest interests, IS UNFIT TO BE THE REPRESENTATIVE OF A FREE PEOPLE.

Such were the opinions of Jakey Knabb about David Wilmot in 1846. Though we have no recollection of then saying quite such hard things of Davy as Jakey did, we were equally as decided in condemnation of the treachery to Pennsylvania interests of which Mr. Wilmot was guilty, and the only difference between Jakey, who now abuses us for not supporting Wilmot, and ourselves seems to be this, that we are governed by principle, and cannot now call while that which we denounced then as black, white he, for the sake of success, is willing not only to throw principles to the dogs, but to show by his conduct that either he was a great liar then, or is a most unprincipled demagogue now.

From the Providence Post.

REV. MR. KALLOCH.

We remarked yesterday that the society worshiping in the Tremont Temple had voted Mr. Kalloch innocent of the charges brought against him, and that he would probably resume his ministrations in the sacred desk. Our expectations are already realized. The Boston papers inform us that he preached in the Temple on Sunday morning, and that before commencing his sermon he addressed his congregation at some length in relation to his trial and the reasons which influenced him to appear so soon before the public. His remarks appear at length in the Boston Courier, but contain nothing besides a declaration that he had not demanded another trial of the least general importance.

As a matter of course, the Temple was crowded with listeners and gazers. Probably it would have been if Cater or Magee had been announced as the preacher for the day. The Courier notices the crowd, and offers some reflections which seem to us appropriate and just. It says:

"The Tremont Temple yesterday morning was filled, crowded, jammed, packed. The stream of humanity which poured into it was a torrent, not a tide. Not a crevice was left unoccupied by the eager throng. Absolutely overflowing at last, the other doors were shut and barred, and the multitude of men and women remaining outside, disappointed suitors for admission to the sanctuary, was a spectacle for men and angels.

"Could any one who looked on imagine that any religious impulse, or a creditable motive of whatever character, brought together these confluent throngs from the highways and byways of the city? Did they come up to worship God, or was it only to lay the incense of a prurient curiosity and a disgusting adulation upon an altar raised by themselves to the glory of the Rev. Mr. Kalloch? Truly, we have seen no more melancholy exhibition of human weakness than this! A minister of the Gospel escapes the conviction for adultery, committed, if at all, under circumstances which show him to be a fool as well as a knave—quite as deficient in ordinary discretion as regardless of every obligation of honor and religion. The grounds of his escape from the legal consequences of his guilt, by disagreement of the jury, we need not recapitulate. By the judgment of whatever is sound, or even charitable in public sentiment, if he is not utterly condemned, he is left at least in that disgraceful position made up of the most unfavorable impressions and very discreditable suspicion. Morality is scandalized, religion is wounded, the very profession of which he is a member is degraded, a new stumbling-block is thrown in the path of Christian faith, another discouragement given to our confidence in manhood, clothed with the highest trust which can be reposed in it.

"Under such circumstances, guilty or innocent, one can hardly help conceiving that a minister of religion would be overwhelmed by the profoundest sentiments of sorrow, shame, and humiliation. His own character tarnished, the cause between God and man dishonored, Evil stands jeering by and points triumphantly at the downfall of Good! Guilty or innocent—and it is not for us to pronounce authoritatively upon this point—there is quite enough in the case, which is undisputed and indisputable, to bring such a consciousness home to a mind not utterly perverted and a heart not altogether corrupt. One would think there was far more than enough to induce a man capable of perceiving the necessary inferences from his unhappy position, to avoid, rather than seek, the public gaze, and to endeavor to recover the good opinion of men by those means which alone could settle public judgment in his favor.

"But the exhibition of yesterday could not fail to satisfy the least reflective that Mr. Kalloch loves triumph rather than sacrifice, and is willing to rest his cause upon that sort of popular appreciation which would hang him to-morrow with the same zeal which leads the crowd to follow in his train to-day. As to the multitudinous mass of silly women and silly men whom a morbid and inconsiderate curiosity impelled to throng the avenues to the Tremont Temple yesterday, we presume a grinning ourang-outang, clothed in priestly vestments, would have served their purpose just as well."

We have not frequently referred to Mr. Kalloch in connexion with the charges which have been bro't against him, and have carefully excluded from our columns all reference to the testimony by which the charge was sought to be sustained. As we cannot, however, refrain from uttering our condemnation of the course he is now pursuing, it may not be improper that we should state some of the more important points of his case, as presented in the recent trial.

It was proved, and was not denied, that on the evening of the 5th of January, Mr. Kalloch, with Mrs. Laura Steen, of Brattleboro', Vermont, went to the Lechmere Hotel—a house of bad reputation in Cambridge—and occupied a private room. Mr. K. had the room warmed, after arriving at the hotel, and occupied it with the lady referred to, both before and after the lecture which he delivered that evening. He had been invited and had accepted the invitation to visit the Rev. Mr. Holland, who resided near by, but sent a note to that gentleman, giving as a reason for not doing so, that he wished to employ the time in reading his lecture—a lecture, by-the-by, which he had several times delivered in other places. After the lecture he declined to visit Mr. Holland, because he was in a hurry to get home; but he went to the Lechmere House, and remained about an hour. While there he called for and drank a whiskey sling, and paid the landlord five dollars for the "entertainment."

All this is conceded. As to what took place in the room he occupied, we prefer to be silent. Four witnesses testify to acts which would constitute him a criminal; but it may be that they swear falsely. They certainly, on the night referred to, if their testimony can be relied on, resorted to steps to ascertain his doings which no honorable person can justify; and we are sure that of the people who stoop to such meanness, there are but few on whose testimony we would rely to convict any person of crime.—We throw their testimony wholly out of the case, in our consideration of it, and rely upon what is admitted on all hands to justify us in adding our endorsement to what is said by our Boston cotemporaries.

Evidently enough, "morality is scandalized and religion is wounded" by the indecent haste with which Mr. Kalloch returns to the pulpit. It cannot be that he returns there, to build up the cause of Christ, for however sincere it may be, he can do that cause no good by becoming its public advocate. His conduct, to say the least, has been that of a hypocrite. There was no necessity that he should visit the Lechmere House; his lecture could have been studied at home, if, indeed, any study had been needed; there was none at all, that he should retire to a private room; the public sitting-room was at his service, and there were no other visiters. There was none why he should call for whiskey and drink it: a vitiated appetite was not demanding it, and he was known as a public advocate of total abstinence and prohibition. Why, under such circumstances, does he appear in the sacred desk? Does he love to be gazed at by the licentious and the curious? Is he ambitious of the notoriety which belongs to one who acknowledges guilt, but refuses the sacrifices which wipe it out? Such, certainly, would seem to be the fact; and we must conclude, with the paper from which we have quoted, "that he loves triumph rather than sacrifice, and is willing to rest his cause on that sort of popular appreciation which would hang him to-morrow with the same zeal which leads the crowd to follow in his train to-day."

We have no feelings of bitterness towards Mr. Kalloch. We know him, it is true, as a travelling lecturer for Fremont, and a most malignant, foul-mouthed slanderer of the democratic party. We remember his Kansas speeches, instigating treason, and rejoicing in the prospect of civil war. We remember his speech, after the election had gone by, in which he said: "We have laid that antiquated old fogy, Lewis Cass, on the shelf of political retirement," and "we have compelled Buchanan to go into the presidency *under a protest from the Christianity, the intelligence, and the decency of the North.*"—We remember his abuse of all who would not support a prohibitory liquor law—such a law as he provoked a violation of at Cambridge. We know him, in short, as a brawling, hypocritical blackguard.—But we do not know him as worse than scores of his profession, who floundered in the very mires of politics during the presidential campaign; and certainly we do not know that he has been guilty of the crime for which he was lately tried. We have not rejoiced in the evidence of his guilt, nor spread those evidences before our readers when they have appeared. On the contrary, we have sincerely regretted that this case was brought before the public, and especially that the contemptible conduct of the keepers of the Lechmere House should avail to brand him as a criminal. But his evident disposition to thrust himself forward, under all the circumstances now surrounding him as a moral teacher appointed of God to purify the world, is an insult to the community, which we cannot too strongly denounce. He may find pulpits open to him in Massachusetts, but we rejoice to believe that there are States, even amongst those which Massachusetts puritanism denounces as barbarian, where he would be required to take a lower seat, until the world could have judged of the sincerity of his professions by the purity of his life.

Pardon of Rev. W. S. H. Keys!

We have always been under the impression that Gov. POLLOCK was judicious in the exercise of the pardoning power, and that his official proclamation made through the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, over the signature of Secretary CURTIN, that no pardons would be granted unless publication of the intention of application was made through one or more papers printed in the county where the same was asked for, was right and proper.

To the surprise and astonishment of our citizens, this man KEYS, who had been found guilty of a crime among the highest known to the laws, that of an assault and battery on a mere child, to destroy her chastity and ruin her character forever, was liberated without the public having any knowledge of the application, and undoubtedly against the wishes of a large majority of our citizens. The exercise of the pardoning power is a high prerogative, and in many cases, judiciously and properly exercised, is right; but it becomes a mere farce when a Governor violates *his own law*, in order to liberate a man who had been fairly tried by a jury of his country, for one of the most heinous and degrading crimes known to humanity, that of forever blasting the prospects of an innocent female, and *he* a preacher of the word of God, and wearing the sanctimonious garb of a teacher of the duties belonging to christian life.

Gov. POLLOCK has not increased his own popularity, nor has he acted with a knowledge of public sentiment in granting this man a release from the quarters he occupied.—*Hollidaysburg Whig.*

From the Pennsylvanian.

THE DILEMMA OF BLACK REPUBLICANISM.

The forces of Abolitionism in the Northern States have been driven to desperation by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. The issues on the whole Slavery question have been narrowed down to a very small compass. Either the constitution, as interpreted by those whose duty it is to interpret it, must be destroyed, or the whole frame work of Black Republican Abolitionism must fall to the ground. There is no middle course to be pursued on this question, and each man must decide plainly and unequivocally whether he is for or against the Constitution of his country. All the propositions, and the whole platform of Black Republicanism, have been swept away by the highest judicial authority of the land, and it has now nothing left to stand upon except the most arrant demagogueism. Attacks upon this decision can only mean one of two things—mere "sound and fury, signifying nothing," or organize rebelion against the decrees of one of the most important branches of the government, and a derangement and overthrow of our whole political system.

As a part of the scheme by which this latter result is to be accomplished, the Black Republican leaders, conscious that the good sense of the white people will not long sustain them in such a crusade, are determined, wherever they have the power, to extend the right of suffrage to the negroes, and to rally around their standard legions of ebony voters. In New York, their Legislature has been busy in furthering this project as far as possible, and the Black Republicans desire that not only those negroes who possess a certain amount of property should vote, as at present, but that the whole body of colored men over twenty-one years of age should be entitled to the same privilege.

These ideas will doubtless find a warm champion in the Black Republican candidate for Governor, WILMOT. Motives of policy may induce our politicians of this school to postpone for a time the full promulgation of their principles, but their triumph would certainly be followed by a similar effort to extend the right of suffrage to the negroes of our State.

It appears that prior to the formation of the new Constitution of Pennsylvania, negroes had no legal right to vote in Pennsylvania, although they occasionally exercised it. A decision to this effect was given by Chief Justice GIBSON, in 1835, and upon grounds almost identical with those taken by the Supreme Court of the United States in its ruling that negroes were not citizens. We allude to the case of HOGAN and others vs. FOGG, C. WATTS, (Pennsylvania Reports) 563. This was a suit brought in 1835, by a free negro against the Judges of an election for State officers for refusing to allow him to vote, placing his right to vote upon the following constitutional provision of the State of Pennsylvania: "In elections by the citizens every *free man* of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State two years before the election, and having within that time paid a State or county tax, shall enjoy the rights of an elector."

Mr. Chief Justice GIBSON delivered the opinion of the Court.

After stating that the question had been decided against the plaintiffs as early as 1795, he proceeded to lay down the doctrine, from usages and prior legislation, that free negroes were not *free men* as described in the above constitutional provision.

"But (said he) in addition to the interpretation from usage, this antecedent legislation furnishes other proofs that no colored *race* was a party to our compact. It was justly remarked by President FOX, in the matter of the late contested election, our ancestors settled this province as a community of white men, and the blacks were introduced into it as a race of slaves, whence an unconquerable prejudice of caste, which has come down to our day, insomuch that a suspicion of taint has the unjust effect of sinking the subject of it below the common level. Consistently with this prejudice is it to be credited that purity of rank would be allowed to such a race! Let the question be answered by the statute of 1726, which denominated it an idle, slothful people; which directed the magistrates to find out free negroes for laziness or vagrancy; which forbade them to harbor Indians, mulattoes, or slaves under pain of fine, or to deal with slaves under pain of stripes; which annexed to the interdiction of marriage to whites the penalty of slavery; which punished them for tippling with stripes, and even a white person with servitude for intermarrying with a negro. If free men, in a political sense, were subjects of these cruel and degrading oppressions, what must have been the lot of their brethren in bondage. I have thought it fair to treat the question as it stands by our own municipal regulations, without illustrations from those of other States, where the condition of the race has been less favored. Yet it is proper to say that the section two of the fourth article of the Federal Constitution presents an obstacle to the political freedom of the negro which seems insuperable. It is to be remembered that citizenship, as well as freedom, is a constitutional qualification; and how it could be conferred, so as to overbear the laws imposing countless disabilities on him in other States, is a problem of difficult solution.—In this aspect the question becomes one not of intent but of power, and of power so doubtful as to forbid the exercise of it. Every man must lament the necessity of these disabilities, but slavery is to be dealt with by those whose existence depends on the skill with which it is treated. Considerations of mere humanity, however, belong to a class with which Judges have nothing to do, and interpreting the Constitution in the spirit of our Constitutions, we are bound to pronounce that men of color are destitute of the title of the elective franchise."

NO FUSION.—The straight out or flat footed Americans of our County, held a meeting on the 21st ult., at their Hall and adopted resolutions recommending the call of a State Convention, to nominate an exclusive National American ticket for the State offices. They declared their opposition to a union with any party calculated to destroy their distinctive national character, or Americanism, and recommended the Hon. E. Joy Morris as their first choice for Governor. We like the spunk of our old Know-Nothing opponents, in resisting the efforts of the Abolition crew to swallow them up.—*Easton Argus.*

Fatal Explosion & Loss of Life.

The following account of the explosion of the steamer J. N. Scott, on the San Juan River, Nicaragua, is furnished by one of the men on board at the time of the disaster:—

The steamer left Kelley's Point and proceeded down the river toward Sarapiqui, conveying Lockridge's troops from Castillo, after the unsuccessful expedition. She was accompanied by a small iron steamer called the Rescue.—On the first day out two of the flues of the steamer broke. This was about twenty-five miles from Fort Hunter. The intention was to endeavor to reach Greytown, to leave the sick and those who were determined to return home, while those bound for Walker proceeded. On Wednesday, about 11 A. M., when a mile and a half from Sarapiqui, and about thirty-two miles from Kelly's Point, we were all startled by the explosion. I was at the time, on the second deck, among the sick. There were about one hundred at that moment standing around, just over the boiler. The sick were all confined on the second deck, aft of the boiler.

Within about ten feet of us were about two and a half tons of powder, covered over with canvas and guarded by a sentinel. Fortunately none of this took fire. I myself helped to put it on board. Quite a large number of those on the second deck were blown into the river, and one or two were blown on to the shore. They had just turned toward a little island in the river, where they were about to lay too to let the iron tender pass on, that they might go down the river and see whether the enemy had fortified Sarapiqui, and intended to oppose them in Castillo. Lockridge felt solicitous about this point, because the steamer had so much powder on board, which a chance shot might destroy. The Rescue (tender) had about two hundred men on board. At the time of the explosion the rescue was a quarter of a mile behind us.—The Rescue, and those on board the steamer not injured, immediately proceeded to pick up the injured and take them ashore.

There was no accommodation, and they were all put on the ground, with nothing on or over them. Their sufferings were lamentable.—Lockridge and Weeks were both on the steamer at the time. Lockridge was uninjured, but Weeks, who was washing on the second deck, near the wheelhouse, was blown out of a window into the river. As soon as he got up and got his head out of the water, he exclaimed to the boys who were jumping overboard, "Boys, don't jump there is no danger!" This stopped the panic, and prevented further loss of life by drowning. There were about twenty-five killed and thirty or forty wounded. Some eight or ten of the wounded died after being got ashore. At the time of the explosion the men were scattered all over the steamer, some playing cards, some singing, and one party was conversing, wishing themselves home instead of where they were.

The explosion, as I ascertained, was caused by one of the heads of the boiler being blown out. It carried away all the upper deck and the larboard wheelhouse, and a portion of the bow of the boat. A large hole, too, was knocked in the bottom. The boat instantly filled, and went over on her side toward the beach.—The force of the explosion drove the bow of the boat some little distance on to the sand bar.—There were on board the steamer J. N. Scott, among other fire-arms two little guns, one four-pounder, two six-pounders, and a howitzer.—Most of the men killed were of the hundred who intended to proceed with Lockridge to join Walker. All were finally taken on the Rescue—the wounded and all—to Greytown, where they found the Tennessee. Here they were told by the agent they could come home in the steamer if they choose. Some got aboard, and some did not, but all would have been glad to come.

Destructive Fires—Great Loss of Property.

A very destructive fire broke out on Charles and Lombard streets, Baltimore, on Tuesday night of last week, which raged until nearly 11 o'clock, with much fury, destroying property to the amount of $500,000. The following warehouses were destroyed with their contents: R. Edwards & co., glassware; Norris & Brothers, importers of hardware; L. Harrison & Co., cap manufacturers; James S. Robinson, paper warehouse; E. L. Parker, iron warehouse; Hodge, Emack & Co., and Grant, hardware establishment; Gilpin, Barley & Canby, wholesale druggists; Fairbanks & Co.'s scale factory; and William Davidson & Co; chemical paints.

LA CROSSE.

A fire at La Crosse, Wisconsin, on the 8th inst., destroyed the flour and planing-mill of White, Oyer & Gregory. Loss $30,000; insurance, 15,000.

FROM HYDERPARK.—Messrs. J. & T. Gillender, at Hyderpark, writes us, that a gentleman of their acquaintance had been subject to spitting of blood, which recurred so frequently as to furnish the most conclusive evidence of a tendency to consumption. Various remedies had been tried without effect, and consultations was held with physicians of the highest eminence with no better success. Circumstances brought him accidentally to a knowledge of the Clickner Sugar Coated Purgative Pills, and although he had little faith in their virtues, the persuasion of friends at length prevailed over his determination, and he consented to try them. The first box had no perceptible effect. However, a second was purchased, and the symptoms of his complaint began to ameliorate. The spitting of blood recurred at much longer intervals, until, finally, after the use of a few boxes more, it ceased altogether. He is now in the full glow of health, and capable of enduring the greatest fatigue without the least inconvenience.

THE MARKETS.

Philadelphia, April 22.

The Flour market has undergone no change. Only 500 bbls. best standard brands were disposed of for future delivery, at $6 per bbl. Sales to the trade $5 to $7,75, as in quality.—Rye Flour is scarce, and firm at $4. Corn Meal is in better request, and 800 bbls. Pennsylvania sold on private terms.

Wheat is scarce and more inquired after,—Small sales of Red at 144a146c. per bushel, and White at 155a162c. Rye comes forward slowly, and commands 82c. Corn is scarce and wanted at 68c.; some holders ask 70c. Oats are unchanged, a cargo of Delaware was sold at 50 cts. per bush.

LUNG DISEASES.

We invite the careful attention of all persons afflicted with coughs or colds to the following certificate by Mr John C. Little, of Peebles Tp., in this county.—Mr. L. is one of our most respectable citizens, and voluntarily called on Dr. Keyser, and offered his certificate to the facts stated below:—*Pittsburg Post, January* 2, 1852.

GREAT CURE BY DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.—I live in Peebles tp., Allegheny County. I had a coughing and spitting, which commenced about the 4th of February last, and continued for eight months. I employed the best physicians in the County, and my cough continued unabated, until early in October. At that time I was advised to try your Pectoral Cough Syrup, which I did; and after I had taken one bottle I was entirely free from coughing and spitting. I had despaired of ever getting well, and I think it should be known that this valuable remedy will do for others what it has done in my case.

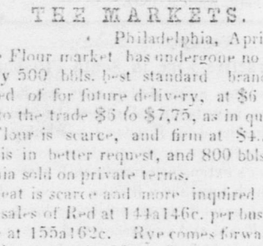
JOHN C. LITTLE, Peebles Tp.
Witness: B. M. KERR.

Pittsburgh, December 31, 1852.

☞ To be had at the Store of Mr. *Samuel Brown* in Bedford—and at Mr. *Colvin's* Store in Schellsburg.

MARRIED:

On the evening of the 22d, at the Lutheran Parsonage, by the Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. Thos. Merwine and Miss H. Byerly.



DANIEL STOLER departed this life on the 25th ult. aged 75 years, 11 months, and 13 days. The deceased was a resident of what is now Liberty Township, for 60 odd years. He was one of the pioneers of this section of the county of Bedford. When his parents first settled here, the county was still annoyed by the red men of the forest, who claimed jurisdiction over the soil. He was unobtrusive in his manners, and he inculcated his principles more by example than precept. He was obliging and courteous to all, and endeared to himself all with whom he associated. His long life has left a savour of good behind him. He was a regular member of the German Reformed church, and at the time of his death he was a ruling elder in the St. Luke's congregation, in which capacity he had faithfully served the church for many years. In his death, the congregation has lost one of its most efficient members, and his children a kind parent, who was ever watchful over their temporal and eternal interests, but we fondly hope, their loss is his eternal gain. H. R.

In this Borough, on Tuesday evening last, after a protracted illness, Rev. Mr. IRVIN, a minister of the German Reformed Church. Obituary next week.

☞NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S CELEBRATED Tetter Wash, is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the Skin. It is so infallable a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficent to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale at Dr. B. F. Reamer's Bedford. April 25, 1856-1y.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye.—No burning, blistering compound, could ever have attained the universal favor accorded to this Dye, the original, never-failing favorite. Nature is not more true to herself than the brown or black produced in the reddest, grayest or most frowzy hair by it. Made and sold, or applied, at Batchelor's Wig Factory, (in nine private rooms) 223 Broadway, New York.—Wm. A. Batchelor is on the box of all genuine, others are imitations. For sale by

DR. REAMER.

Bedford, March 27, 1857—1m.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Bedford, Pa., April 12th, 1857. Persons calling for Letters in this list, will please say they are advertised.

Arnold H, Batek Wm, Bowman B Geo, Bortz Geo, Black David, Bonnett Thos, Bus-ard Henry, Compher Alexander Mrs, Claycom Rachel Miss. 2; Clark C E Miss, Dishong Wm, Davis M H Miss, Davis Asher, 2 Fingerson Joseph, 2; Flock Levi, Gracy Wm, Honestine Margaret Miss, Hoeck Geo, Kayser Henry, Kidd B Wm, Keeley Eli, McJarlane Irvine, Mellen Andrew, Miller F David, McCary A Mary Miss, Mortimore Jacob, Porter Thos, Ritchie Daniel, Smith Jackson, Snider Rebecca, Souser Sylvester, Simmels Adam, Young Philip, Yount David, Zimmerman Samuel.

JOHN POOL

Would respectfully announce to the public, that he has opened a Blacksmith shop, at the stand recently occupied by the Messrs. Weisel, where he is prepared to do all work in his line, equal to any other shop in the county or elsewhere. He invites those in need of his services to give him a call.

April 24, 1857.

LIST OF RETAILERS

OF MERCHANDIZE of the County of Bedford, for the year 1857.

Names.	*Borough & Township.*	*Class.*	*License.*
	Bedford Borough.		
A B Cramer & Co.,		12	$12 00
Nicholas Lyons,		13	10 00
G W Rupp,		13	10 00
Jacob Reed,		13	10 00
Samuel Brown,		14	7 00
Samuel Shuck & Co.,		14	7 00
Robert Fyan,		14	7 00
J & J M Shoemaker,		14	7 00
Sarah Potts,		14	7 00
Isaac Lippel,		14	7 00
Wm Shaffer,		14	7 00
Colin Loyer,		14	7 00
Agnes Saupp, Hardware,		14	7 00
John Arnold, Hardware,		14	7 00
Blymire & Hartley, Hardware,		14	7 00
Dr B F Harry,		14	7 00
Dr F C Reamer,		14	7 00
Adam Ferguson,		14	7 00
Alx I. Defibaugh, Eating-House		8	5 00
Jacob Bolinger, Eating-House,		8	5 00
	Bedford Township.		
Jacob Barnhart,		14	7 00
	Broadtop Township.		
Everhart, Ashcom & Co.,		12	12 00
Flock & Eichelberger,		13	10 00
David Helsel,		14	7 00
	Colerain.		
James Beegle		14	7 00
James S Beckwith,		14	7 00
	Cumberland Valley.		
Jacob Anderson,		14	7 00
Thomas Fisher,		14	7 00
Daniel R Anderson,		14	7 00
Thomas Growden,		14	7 00
	East Providence.		
John Nycum,		14	7 00
D A T Black,		14	7 00
Laddebaugh & Pea,		14	7 00
	Hopewell.		
John Dasher,		14	7 00
Thomas King,		14	7 00
James Madara & Co.,		14	7 00
	Harrison.		
Valentine B Wertz,		14	7 00
John W Smith,		14	7 00
A J Snively,		14	7 00
	Juniata.		
Jacob Hillegas,		14	7 00
Wm Keyser,		14	7 00
Hillegas & Mowry,		14	7 00
Lewis N Fyan,		14	7 00
Joseph Goodson,		14	7 00
Frederick Hildebrand,		14	7 00
	Liberty.		
David S Berkstresser,		14	7 00
Lewis Potts,		14	7 00
Wm Cypher,		14	7 00
Wm Fisher,		14	7 00
Weel & Entriken,		14	7 00
Patrick Mitchell,		14	7 00
Sexton & Faulkner,		14	7 00
	Londonderry.		
Jacob Devore, Jr.,		14	7 00
Geo J Porter,		14	7 00
	Monroe.		
Daniel Fletcher,		14	7 00
Emanuel O'Neal,		14	7 00
Michael Miller,		14	7 00
	Napier.		
John Wayde,		14	7 00
	West Providence.		
Wm States & Co.,		14	7 00
Murray & Brother,		14	7 00
Jacob B Barndollar & Co.,		13	10 00
James M Barndollar,		13	10 00
Thos Richey,		14	7 00
Joseph Fisher,		14	7 00
	Schellsburg Borough.		
D F Horn & Brother,		14	7 00
A B Dunn,		14	7 00
D Staffer & Son,		14	7 00
Jacob Miller,		14	7 00
Colvin & Robison,		14	7 00
Mrs. Schell & Son,		14	7 00
John S Schell,		14	7 00
	St. Clair.		
P D Beegle,		14	7 00
G B Amick & Brother,		14	7 00
George Hinesling,		14	7 00
Gideon D Trout,		14	7 00
Isaac S Wright & Co.,		14	7 00
Simon Hershman,		14	7 00
Thos B Smith,		14	7 00
	Southampton.		
John Cavender,		14	7 00
Wm Lashly,		14	7 00
Lashley & Walters,		14	7 00
Kirk & Fletcher,		14	7 00
	Union.		
John M Walters,		14	7 00
	Middle Woodberry.		
Jacob Brenaman,		13	10 00
John W Duncan,		13	10 00
Simon Beard,		14	7 00
Pitts & Brother,		14	7 00
James L Price,		14	7 00
John Wisegarver,		14	7 00
	South Woodberry.		
Jas Piper, Jr.,		14	7 00
S R Oster,		14	7 00
George Kauffman,		14	7 00
D F Bock,		14	7 00
Borgs & Tharp,		14	7 00
G R Barndollar,		13	10 00
D Beegle & Co.,		14	7 00

An appeal will be held at the Sheriff's Office in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 9th day of May, 1857.

HUGH MOORE,

Appraiser of Mercantile Tax for the year 1857.

April 17, 1857.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.

There never has been a discovery made in Materia Medica, whereby pain can be so quickly allayed, and where parts in a high state of inflammation can be so rapidly reduced to their natural state, nor where wounds and sores can be so thoroughly and rapidly healed, and decayed parts restored without either scar or defect, than with DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

In Cuts, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises—casualties to which children are constantly subject—the action of the genuine DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR, is ever the same! How much Pain and Suffering may not thus be prevented! Moreover, Life itself is often dependent upon having at hand the genuine DALLEY EXTRACTOR, and for particulars of which I respectfully refer to my printed pamphlets, for the truth of which I hold myself responsible.

No case of Burns or Scalds, no matter how severe, has ever yet, in any one instance, resisted the all-powerful, pain-subduing and healing qualities of the DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR.

No Pain Extractor is Genuine unless the box has upon it a Steel Plate Engraved Label with the signatures of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., proprietors, and HENRY DALLEY, manufacturer. Price 25 cents per box.

☞All orders should be addressed to C. V. Clickner and Co., 81 Barclay street, New York.

Feb. 20, 1857—2m.

In this Mammon-worshipping Age, it is rare to find a man place his usefulness to the public before his interest. During a late visit to the 'City of Spindles,' we were presented by a professional friend, to the celebrated Chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer, whose name is now perhaps, more familiar than any other, at the bedside of sickness, in this country. Knowing the unprecedented popularity of his medicines and the immense sale of them, we had expected to find him a millionaire, and rolling in wealth. But no, we found him in his laboratory, busy with his laborers, among the crucibles, alembics, and retorts—giving his best personal care to the compounds, on the virtues of which, thousands hang for health.—We learned, that notwithstanding his vast business, and its prompt returns in cash, the Doctor is not rich. The reason assigned is, that the material is costly, and he persists in making his preparations so expensively, that the nett profit is small.—*American Farmer, Philadelphia.*

March 27, 1857—1m.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. to me directed there will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford on Monday the 4th day of May 1857, at one o'clock, P. M. the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All defendant Henry Bonnell interest in and to a tract of land containing 200 acres more or less about 30 acres cleared and under fence with a Cabin House and log stable with threshing floor attached thereon erected, adjoining lands of Philip Rush, S. M. Barclay's heirs and others, situate in Londonderry Township, Bedford County, as the property of Henry Bonnell.

Also one tract of land containing 77 acres more or less about 4 acres cleared and under fence with a story and half log house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Abraham W. Shroyer, Michael Bowen and others, situate in Londonderry Township, Bedford County, as the Property of Thomas Morran.

Also all defendants Mary A. Baird interest in and to a tract of unimproved land in the name of Dudley Daugherty, containing 183 acres more or less adjoining lands of Joseph W. Tate, Jacob and James M. Barndollar, and others, situate in West Providence Township, Bedford County, as the property of Mary A. Baird.

Also all defendant Henry Wood his right title and interest in and to 2 lots of ground in the Borough of Bedford, situate on the north side of Pitt street, containing 120 feet in front and running back about 250 feet, numbered in general plan of said borough as Nos. 184 and 185 and having thereon erected a 2 story and half stone dwelling house, store house, warehouse, and also three brick offices and stone stable thereon; adjoining lot of Jacob Reed on the east and lot of George Blymire on the west, and taken in execution as the property of Henry Wood.

Also one lot of ground in the town of woodberry fronting 60 feet on the Pattonsville and Woodberry turnpike road, and extending back 200 feet to land of George R. Barndollar, with a two story rough cast tavern house, store room, and frame stable thereon erected, and as lot No. 5 in general plan of said town, adjoining lot of Dr. Samuel H. Smith on the north, and lot of Samuel J. Castner on the south, situate in Middle Woodberry Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Schnebly.

HUGH MOORE, Sheriff.

April 10, 1857.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD.

On and after Monday, March 2d, 1857, two passenger trains a day, each way, (except Sundays,) will run between HOPEWELL & HUNTINGDON.

Leaving Hopewell at 12.15 P M & 6.10 P M.

Arriving at Hopewell at 9.10 A M & 5.40 P M.

Connecting at Huntingdon with trains for East and West, via. Penn'a R. R.

THOS. T. WEIRMAN,

Huntingdon, Feb. 26, 1857. Sup't.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the mercantile and milling business, in Harrison township, was dissolved on the 1st of January, 1857, by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of John Smith, who will settle all matters pertaining to the firm.

DUFF, SMITH & CO.

April 10, 1857.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and John G. Hartley and A. J. Snively, Esqs. Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the first Monday of May (being the 4th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 17th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1857.

HUGH MOORE, *Sheriff.*

April 17, 1857.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford County, and that they will be presented to the Orphan's Court of said County on Friday the 8th day of May next, for allowance and confirmation:

The account of George W. Williams admr. of Andrew Miller late of Londonderry Township dec.

The final account of Job Mann, Esq. one of the Exors. of the last will &c. of Abm. Kerns, late of Bedford Borough dec.

The account of John Sparks, Esq. surviving Exr. of the last will &c. of Thomas Morris, late of West Providence Township dec.

The account of Jacob Stayer adm. of Adam Stayer late of South Woodberry Township dec.

The account of Duncan Mc'Vicker, Esq. adm. of Samuel Hull late of Napier Township dec.

The account of Rebecca McCreary Ex. &. James Allison Exr. of the last will &c. of Robt. McCreary late of Napier Township dec.

The account of John Eberly adm. of John Stoner dec. who was adm. of David Stoner late of South Woodberry Township dec.

The account of Jacob Ripley, Esq. admr. of Jacob Alstadt late of Bedford Township dec.

The account of Martin G. Miller & John E. Rider exrs of the last will &c. of John Rider late of Hrrrison Township dec.

The final account of Thomas G. Wright, exr. of the last will &c. of John Allison late of St. Clair Township dec.

The account of Alexander Holsinger adm of George Replogle late of Middle Woodberry Township dec.

The final account of John Nycum & Simon Nycum adm'rs of Philip Weisel late of Bedford Township dec.

The account of David Byers, exr. of the last Will &c. of John Deihl late of Middle Woodberry Township dec.

The final account of Emanuel J. Deihl & John Nycum exrs. of the last will &c. of Jonathan Nycum late of Colerain Township dec.

The account of Rachel Means & Horatio J. Means adms. of Bernard Means late of Monroe Township dec.

The account of Frederick Turner, adm'r of John Kegg, late of Juniata township, dec.

The account of Solomon Reimund, adm'r of Mary Reimund, late of Bedford township, dec.

The account of James Cessna and Samuel Whip, Esqrs., adm'rs of Nicholas Miller, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec.

The account of John P. Arnold, adm'r of Mary Ann Arnold, late of Bedford township, dec.

The account of Solomon Reimund, exo'r of the last Will &c. of John Reimund, late of Bedford township, dec.

The account of Henry W. Ressler, exo'r of the last Will &c. of Abraham Ressler, late of Colerain township, dec.

The account of Lawrence Jamison, one of the exo'rs of the last Will of Thomas Heyden, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec.

D. WASHABAUGH.

April 10, 1857. *Register.*

Assignee's Account.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County.—Whereas Jacob Barnhard and Jonathan Horton assignees of the Estate of Dr. Wm. E. Riechtor, did on the 6th day of March, 1857, file in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of said County, their account as assignees on said Estate.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said Dr. Wm. E. Riechtor and all others interested, that the Hon. Judges of said Court have appointed Friday, the eighth day of may next, for hearing the same and for showing cause, why the said account should not be allowed, and in default thereof, the same will be allowed and confirmed. Witness Hon. F. M. Kimmel, Esq., President of said Court at Bedford the 6th day of April, A. D. 1857.

D. WASHABAUGH, Prothy.

April 10, 1857.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscribers either by note, book account or otherwise, lately dealing in the mercantile business, are notified to make payment on or before the first of May: after that time, all remaining accounts will be placed in the hands of a justice of the peace for collection, without respect to persons.

TODD & MOSES.

April 10, 1857.

NOTICE.

To the School Directors of Bedford County.

Gentlemen: In persuance of the 43d section of the Act of 8th May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in convention, at the Court House in Bedford, on the first Monday in May, A. D. 1857, *being the fourth day of the month*, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and select, *viva voce*, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific attainments, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent, for the three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same, and certify the result to the State Superintendent at Harrisburgh: as required by the 39th and 40th sections of said act.

THOMAS R. GETTYS,

Superintendent of Bedford County.

Bedford, April 10, 1857.

GREAT ARRIVAL!

SPRING GOODS.

The undersigned has just returned from the Eastern cities with a large stock of Spring Goods; and is now exhibiting at

CHEAP SIDE

a general assortment of new style of Spring Goods, comprising, in part, Ladies' Dress Goods, Ducal Crocovella Challi, fancy and plain De Laine, Brilliants, Lawns, Calicoes, &c. &c.

For gentlemens' and boys' wear Cassimeres, Cassinets, Canton Cloth, Shepperd Check, Cottonades, &c.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Woollen and Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloth, Syrup molasses, white and brown Sugars, green and black Teas, Groceries of all kinds, Queensware, Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, &c., Hardware, Shovels, Forks, Hoes, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c. and all articles usually kept in stores.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange.

The undersigned will sell cheap for cash or produce, and hopes by fair dealing to receive his usual share of custom.

G. W. RUPP.

April 10, 1857.

Shoe, Glassware, and Variety STORE.

ADAM FERGUSON

Has just received an opened and elegant assortment of goods in his line, to which he invites the attention of the public, satisfied that he can please all tastes.

Bedford, April 24.

NOTICE.

All persons interested, will please take notice that I have left my Books, notes, &c., in the hands of John Alsip, Esq., where those indebted are requested to call an make payment without delay, and save costs.

MOSES STINE.

April 24, 1857.

Mrs. S. E. Potts

Is just receiving and opening an elegant assortment of *Spring and Summer Goods*, embracing all the latest styles and patterns of Ladies Dress Goods, to which she invites their especial attention. Also a superior assortment of Trimmed and untrimmed Bonnets, Gaiters, Bootees, Slippers, Parasols, Skirts, Hosiery, Collars, Capes, &c. &c.

Bedford, April 24, 1857.

Bedford Springs.

The Company are now erecting an additional Hotel building, new and extensive Baths, and ornamenting and improving the grounds. The total cost of the property, including 1500 acres of land, with these improvements, and Furniture for the Hotels, will be about $230,000 00

Of this sum there is to remain on mortgage for ten years, at 6 per cent. for $100,000 00

To be represented by stock, which is all taken but about $10,000, 130,000 00

$230,000 00

Sources of Revenue—

Rent of Hotels (offered)	$10,000 00	
Rent's from Baths & Farms,	1,500 00	
Sale of water, estimated to net first year,	8,000 00	
		$19,500 00
Interest on mortgage,	$6,000 00	
8 per cent. on $130,000 stck.	10,400 00	
		$16,400 00
Surplus applicable to contingencies,		$3,100 00

Arrangements have been made for sending water daily, in glass, after April 1st, to the principal cities of the United States; and it is thought the revenue, from the sale of water alone, will in a short time exceed $20,000 per annum.

OFFICERS:

President—PHILIP GOSSLER.

Directors—S. Morris Waln, J. Edgar Thomson, L. T. Wattson, Philadelphia—Espy L. Anderson, Wm. P. Schell, Wm. T. Daugherty, Bedford.

Secretary and Treasurer—S. L. Russell.

Feb. 20, 1857.

BEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL.

THE duties of the School will be resumed on Tuesday, April 14th, in the LARGE THREE STORY BUILDING situated on the corner of Main and ——— streets. Male and Female departments distinct. The services of a thoroughly educated young Lady of Vermont, have been secured as teacher of Music, &c., &c. The services of other competent teachers also have been secured as assistants.

TERMS per Quarter of 11 weeks, including Board, Tuition, Furnished Room, Washing, Light, and Fuel, $38.00.

EXTRA CHARGES.

MUSIC,	$10.00
USE OF INSTRUMENT,	2.00
FRENCH,	5.00
DRAWING AND PAINTING IN WATER COLORS, each	5.00
ORNAMENTAL NEEDLE WORK,	5.00

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS.

1st Grade	4.00
2nd do	5.00
3d do	6.25

REV. G. W. AUGHINBAUGH,

April 3, 1857. *Principal.*

APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSE.

NOTICE is is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions for License, in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions in and for the County of Bedford, in pursuance of the Act of Assembly passed the 31st day of March, 1856, entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of Intexicating Liquors," which will be presented for hearing on Thursday the 7th day of May next, to wit:

Henry Finck, Woodberry Tp.	Tavern.
James Burns, Londonderry tp	do
Dani L Defibaugh, W Providence tp	do
Wm Pearson, Woodberry tp	do
James Eichelberger, Hopewell tp	do
John M'Ilvain, Crossings	do
Geo W Figart, Six Mile Run	do
Thos C Reighard, Union tp	do
Jonathan Feighner, Harrison tp	do
Jno W Robison, Schellsburg Borough	do
Geo M Colvin, do do	do
Geo Steckey, Forks	do
Ephraim M'Dannel, Bloody Run	do
Jno A Gump, do	do
Mrs Mary Ann Cook, Bedford Borough,	do
Valentine Steckman, do do	do
John Hafer, do do	do
David A T Black, Rayshill	do
Valentine V Wertz, Dry Ridge	do
Michael Weyant, Union tp	do
Wm Boore, Cumberland Valley tp	do
Peter Amick, St Clairsville	do
Benj Kegg, Rainsburg	do
Bernard O'Neal, Chanyville	do
James Carnell, Clearville,	do
P Gosler, Bedford Springs	do
Geo Staines, Pleasantville	do
Michael McCabe, Stonerstown	do
Jacob S Berkstresser, Liberty tp	do
David S Berkstresser, do	do
Saml Staily, Snake Springs	do
J G Minick, Bedford Borough	Eating House.
John Foster, Hopewell	do
John Dasher, do tp	do

D. WASHABAUGH,

April 17, 1857. Clerk.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

The undersigned having just returned from the Eastern Cities, are now recieving a large and splendid assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting, in part, of Ladies Dress Goods, black and fancy Silks, plain and figured Delains, Poplins, Challies, Lawns, Brilliants, White Goods, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Collars, &c. &c. Sheeting, Crash, Muslins, Flannels, Tickings, fancy and union Casimeres, Cloths, and a general assortment of Mens and Boys Summer Ware of all discriptions, single and double CARPET Chain, all colors. Boots, Shoes and Hats in Great Variety. Hardware, Queensware, Brooms and Buckets, Groceries, Syrup, Molasses, white and brown Sugar, green and black Teas, Fish, Tobacco, Indigo, Spices, Dye stuffs, &c. &c. all of which will be sold cheap, as they are determined not to be undersold by any one. Thankful for past favors, they hope to receive a general share of the public patronage.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

April 17, 1857.

☞Wanted, 5000 lbs. Bacon, at Shoemaker's Colonade Store, for which the highest Market price will be paid.

Don't be Alarmed!

☞BLYMIRE & HARTLEY have just ☞RECEIVED another choice assortment of Fresh Garden seeds, including Chinese Sugar Cane, White Onion, & choice Flower Seeds.

April 24, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between Michael and John S. Weisel, has been disolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted will please settle immediately. The books are in the hands of Michael Weisel.

MICHAEL WEISEL,
JOHN S. WEISEL.

April 24, 1857.

N. B. We have on hand a number of first rate Buggies which we will sell on reasonable terms.

BARGAINS.—The undersigned desirous of reducing their stock—in order to make room for Spring supplies, will offer purchasers the best bargains ever seen in Bedford. Call and you can save money.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Jan. 16, 1857.

NOTICE.

Benj. Fink vs. Preston Briles and Melford James. In the Common Pleas of Bedford County, vend. exps. No. 17, February Term, 1857. February 11, 1857, on petition of Sheriff Moore, Jno. P. Reed appointed Auditor to distribute funds amongst creditors.

The Auditor will attend to the duties of the above appointment at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, the 27th day of April, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties interested can attend.

JNO. P. REED,

April 17, 1857. Auditor.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE OF BEDFORD CO.

The undersigned Surveyor for the County of Bedford, will be in Bedford the first week in every month, and oftener if required. At other times his address is Stonerstown, Bedford County.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN.

April 17, 1857.

HO! FOR KANSAS!!

THE subscribers having fully determined to close up their business, and having on hand a fine assortment of goods, do cordially invite all those who wish bargains, to call and make selections immediately as they are now selling off at cost, and will continue to do so until all are sold.

Any person desiring to secure a long established stand for the Mercantile business, with a good will worth money, will do well to call on the subscribers immediately, as they are determined to dispose of their business, as one of the firm intends going West.

M. SCHELL & SON.

Schellsburg, March 20, 1857.

STONEWARE!

CREAM CROCKS, MILK CROCKS of all sizes, BUTTER DISHES, from one to one and a half gallon PITCHERS, all of which are best quality.

For sale by ADAM FERGUSON.

Jan. 9, 1857.

NEW STORE AND

NEW GOODS!!

THE subscriber would announce to his old friends, as well as to the public at large, that he has opened an ENTIRELY NEW STORE in the Borough of Bedford, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where he has just received a stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS of a superior quality, embracing almost every article in the DRY GOODS and GROCERY LINE, to which he invites the especial attention of the people, who may find it to their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. His Goods will be exhibited with pleasure, whether purchased or not.

SAMUEL BROWN.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Notice.

WHEREAS, Letters of Administration on the Estate of John Crisman, late of the State of Iowa, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber; all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement, to

JNO. P. REED,

March 20, 1857. Adm'r.

To Clergymen and Superintendent's of Sabbath Schools.

We keep on hand the publications of the Am. S. S. Union, American Bible Society, American Tract Society, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Methodist Book Rooms, Massachusetts S. S. Union, Lutheran Board of Publication, Episcopal S. S. Union, and a great variety of standard Religious Publications suitable for Sabbath Schools.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,

Chambersburg.

March 6, 1857.

Shryock & Smith,

Booksellers and Stationers, and dealers in Music and Musical Instruments, Chambersburg.

Our Stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall Paper, Blinds, French, German, and American Lithographs, and Steel Engravings, gilt Mouldings for Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 6.

List of Causes

PUT down for trial at May Term, (4th day) 1857.

Wm. Beitzell et al	vs	Frederick Smith.
Hezekiah Chamy	vs	W. P. Schell, et al.
Saml Davis	vs	John James.
Z. Gemmill & Co.	vs	Ephraim Buck, et al.
J M Reynolds	vs	S M Barclay's adm'r.
W Crissman's adm'r	vs	Geo B Wisegarver.
Dr G W Anderson	vs	David Over.
Joseph Barnes	vs	Nicholas Walters.
Jno W Duncan et al	vs	Jno Hoffman, et al.
John Cessna's use	vs	John G Clark, et al.
David Whetstone,	vs	John Bowser, et al.
D Berkhimer, et al	vs	Henry Yont, et al.
Susan Chamy	vs	John Weisel.
Wm Beitzell et al	vs	Frederick Smith.
John W Bohn	vs	H K Strong, et al.

D. WASHABAUGH.

April 10, 1857. *Proth'y.*

A SALE OF CONDEMNED MUSKETS

Will take place at the Court House on Monday of the approaching Court. Terms, cash.

LEMUEL EVANS,

Brigade Inspector of Bedford county.

April 10, 1857.

CANDIDATES.

☞SAMUEL H. TATE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, Register, Recorder, and Clerk of the several Courts of Bedford county, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN P. REED, Esq. as a candidate for Prothonotary, &c. subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞We are authorized to announce JNO. HENRY SCHELL, Esq., of Napier, as a candidate for Prothonotary, &c., subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞We are authorized to announce GEO. W. GUMP, of Napier township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞We are authorized to announce WILLIAM A. POWELL, as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN J. CESSNA, of Bedford Borough, as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞We are authorized to announce PETER H. STUDEBAKER, of Napier, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞We are authorized to announce JACOB BECKLEY, of St. Clair, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the democratic County Convention.

☞We are authorized to announce CADWALADER EVANS, Esq. as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞We are authorized to announce ISAAC KENSINGER, Esq., of Liberty, as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

WM. HENRY LEAS. SAMUEL HARSH.

LEAS & HARSH,

BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS,

DES MOINES, IOWA.

We buy and sell Eastern Exchange and Land Warrants—select and enter lands with cash and warrants—pay taxes—invest money—make collections and attend to all legal business generally.

ALSO,

LEAS & HARSH,

BANKERS & LAND AGENTS, LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.

One of the Partners has located in Leavenworth City and will transact all business connected with the Banking and Real Estate Business. For a few months yet, correspondents will address us at Des Moines.

REFERENCES.

W. S. Gilman. 90 Beaver st. New York.

Philadelphia.—Seiger, Lamb & Co. North 3d Street; James, Kent & Sautee, do.; Lefever & Serrill, do.; Drexill & Co. Bankers, do.

Washington City, D. C.—Hon. R. J. Atkinson, 3d Auditor, Treasury Department; Chubb & Bros. Bankers.

Carlisle, Pa.—Edward Shower, Hon. J. H. Graham.

Huntingdon, Pa.—Wm. B. Leas, David Blair, Esqrs.

Bedford.—Hon. Job Mann, Gen. Bowman.

Schellsburg.—Duncan McVicker, Esq.

March 20, 1857—1y.

MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his valuable Mill Property, situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, in complete running order, having two pairs of Burrs, and all necessary fixtures of the most approved kind. In connection with the Mill there are two dwelling houses, with a Barn and all necessary outbuildings. The purchaser can have any amount of land adjoining he may desire, under two hundred acres—some cleared and under fence, with first rate meadow.

There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, in the very best timber region in Bedford County.

This property is very desirable, and purchasers would do well to examine it before purchasing elsewhere. Apply either to John Cessna in Bedford, or to the subscriber.

WM. CESSNA.

March 20, 1857.

EVERHART, ASHCOM, & CO.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

HOPEWELL, PA.

The subscribers doing business under the Firm of Everhart, Ashcom, & Co., are now prepared to Store and Ship Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Merchandize upon reasonable terms.

They also keep on hand Plaster, Fish, Salt, Rock Powder, &c., to which they invite the attention of Merchants in the country and Farmers.

The highest cash prices paid for Flour and Grain that the Eastern Market will afford.

John C. Everhart, Geo. R. Barndollar,
C. W. Ashcom, John F. Lowry.

Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

Notice.

Letters Testamentary on the last Will and Testament of Thomas W. Blackburn, late of St. Clair Township, deceased, having been issued to the subscribers residing in said township, Notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make payment immediately, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ELIZA BLACKBURN,
THOMAS McCOY,

April 3, 1857. *Exors.*

NOTICE.

In the matter of the distribution of the funds in the hands of S. H. Tate, Esq., administrator of the Estate of Jacob Diehl, dec'd, which was referred back to Auditor, to make a more full report of facts. The undersigned, auditor appointed, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Thursday the 30th day of April, A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day; when and where all parties interested can attend.

JNO. P. REED,

April 17, 1857. Auditor.

NOTICE.

Letters Testamentary having been issued to the subscriber on the last will, &c. of David Stoler Senr., deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all those knowing themselves to be indebted to the same, are requested to make payment immediately.

DAVID STOLER,

Executor, Liberty Township, Bedford Co.

April 17, 1857.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞ They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

*** They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞ Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

S. J. M'CAULSLIN,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

HAS removed his shop to the new Building second door West of the Bedford Hotel, where he is fully prepared to make all kinds of garments for Men and Boys in the most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. Having had much experience in the business, and being determined to use his best exertions to please, he hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

☞ Garments cut to order on the shortest notice.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

Blymire & Hartley

WOULD announce to the public that they have just received and opened the most extensive assortment of Hardware and House Furnishing articles ever brought to Bedford, to which they invite the attention of purchasers. Their stock is comprised of so great a variety, that it is impossible to think of enumerating the articles in a newspaper advertisement. Let all who want a good article, at a small profit, call on us and they can be gratified.

March 20, 1857.

JACOB REED

TAKES pleasure in informing his customers and the public generally that he has received, within a few days past, a large supply of NEW GOODS, and a choice selection of GROCERIES, which he offers on the most reasonable terms, for cash or produce. Call and judge for yourselves.

March 20, 1857.

THE undersigned having entered into partnership, respectfully announce to the public generally, that they are now prepared to furnish anything in their line at exceedingly low rates. We are now opening an elegant Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, House Furnishing Goods, Tin Japanned, Brass, French, and Brittania Ware, Willow, Cedar, and Pine Ware, Nails, Glass, Brushes, Putty, &c., &c. A large stock of TIN-WARE constantly on hand, of our own manufacture. Spouting and other work done to order, as usual. STOVES of every description for wood or coal, of which we are just receiving some beautiful new patterns. Also Farm Implements in great variety, warranted as represented, the best and latest Inventions of the day. And, as we are every week receiving goods from Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Pittsburg, we will always endeavor to keep a full supply of everything in our line, or at least furnish any article required at a short notice.

We are also prepared to furnish all kinds of Lead Pipe, Water and Pump Fixtures, at low rates. We cordially invite all to give us a call, and especially the Ladies, as we have nearly everything to make house keeping easy from a Needle to a Cooking Stove.

GEO. BLYMIRE,
WM. HARTLEY.

Oct. 3, 1856-1y.

DAGUERREOTYPE

AND AMBROTYPE LIKENESSES.

The subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Cumberland Valley and the surrounding country that he has opened a room in Centreville where he will take Daguerrectype Likenesses in Lockets, Breast Pins, Bracelets, &c. &c.. Also in fancy and common cases, a variety of which he has just received, ranging in price from $1 up. Pictures taken in all kinds of weather, at moderate prices. He hopes to be liberally patronized, satisfied that he can please all who honor him with a call.

DANIEL R. ANDERSON.

Dec. 5, 1856.

WALL AND BLIND PAPER.

Dr. B. F. HARRY is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our Spring selection with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6.

IRON.—Blacksmith's and others are informed we have just received a large supply of Refined Iron—warranted best quality.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES.—The subscribers have just opened a large supply of Boots add Shoes, suitable for Fall and Winter.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical *pill*, but not easy to make the best of all *pills*—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These *pills* produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor, and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body: and this pill is found to answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. Where their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY

JAMES C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

THIS remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affection of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, &c., and for CHILDREN, it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by—

Dr. F. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry, Bedford, Pa.

Dec. 26, 1856.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the best style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

St. Nicholas Hotel,

Cumberland, Md.

The Proprietor respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this house has recently been thoroughly re-fitted and completely renovated, and is now ready to receive guests.

It is the earnest desire and intention of the Proprietor to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage. A liberal share is confidently expected.

SAMUEL LUMAN, *Proprietor.*
Successor to H. R. Dow & Co.

Cumberland, Aug. 10, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM, containing 200 acres, more or less, in Franklin County, Pa., is offered for sale. Particulars can be had by inquiring of the subscriber in Bedford.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.

May 16, 1856.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading under the name and firm of Heinsling & Brideham, in the Dry goods business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the late Firm will be attended to by Geo. Heinsling, who is duly authorized to make all collections and pay all debts.

GEO. HEINSLING,
JNO. G. BRIDEHAM.

The undersigned will continue the business in the same place, where he will be pleased to wait on all who may give him a call.

GEO. HEINSLING.

Jan. 27, 1857.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞ *All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

BOOK BINDING STORE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he still continues to carry on the

BOOK BINDING,

in No. 8 of the Franklin Buildings Chambersburg: where all binding entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to, and bound with neatness and care.

He still continues to keep on hand a good assortment of RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL Miscellaneous Blank and School Books, Stationery &c., which he will sell on moderate terms.

THOS. W. WRIGHT.

Dec. 7, 1855.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE AND LOT in Bedford, and a valuable SAW MILL in Shade Township, Somerset county.

The subscribers will sell, on reasonable terms, at private sale, a comfortable dwelling house and lot of ground pleasantly situate in the borough of Bedford.

Also, they will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable tract of land in Shade Township, Somerset county, containing 390 acres. This land is well covered with cherry, poplar, white pine, spruce, and other timber, and has a fine water power with a good Saw Mill thereon erected. For further information inquire of

MANN & SPANG.

Dec. 28, 1855.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

FALL AND WINTER BONNETS.

Mrs. GOODZEIT, would announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, that she has received and opened an elegant assortment of Fall and Winter Bonnets, of the latest styles, and respectfully invites them to give her a call. Her VELVETS and BONNET TRIMMINGS will be found to be very superior, and she is satisfied that she can please all tastes. Her terms moderate, as usual.

Bedford, May 23, 1856—1y.

Henry S. King,

(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,)

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,

Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.

No. 76, Water Street, below Market,

Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

WM. FOSTER,

WITH

BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams, &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store.

As the season for chapped hands and faces is coming on, we advise our friends to go to Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store and purchase a box of Bazin's Amandine, for the prevention and cure of chapped hands. Only 37½ cents per box.

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

White Teeth and a *Perfumed Breath* can be acquired by using the *Balm of a Thousand Flowers* to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store.

Drug, Paint and Glass Wholesale WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Tenth and Market Streets,
Office in second story,
PHILADELPHIA.

☞ We invite attention to our enlarged stock of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., selected expressly for our sales, and comprising one of the finest assortments in the United States, which we offer at low prices, for cash or approved credit.

WE MANUFACTURE very extensively:
Premium Pure White Lead, (best,)
Kensington Pure White Lead,
Pearl Snow White Lead,
"Veille Montange" French Zinc, (best,)
Pure Snow White American Zinc,
Philadelphia Snow White Zinc,
Silver's Plastic Fire and Weather-proof Paints,
Chrome Greens, Yellows, and colors generally.

AGENTS FOR:
Porter's superior Alkaline Window Glass,
Genuine French Plate Glass, (warranted),
The New Jersey Zinc Company's product,
Tilden and Nephew's N. Y. Varnishes,
Brooklyn Premium Pure White Lead,
Hampden Permanent Greens,
Pure Ohio Catawaba Brandy, &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF:
French and English Plate Glass,
French and English Cylinder Glass,
Colored and Engraved Window Glass,
Daguerreotype Glass,
Hammered Plate for Floors and Sky-Lights,
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, &c.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN:
Druggists' Articles generally.
Painters' Tools of all descriptions,
Hydraulic and Roman Cement,
Calcined and Land Plaster.
Paper Maker's Clay, Satin White, &c., &c.

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
Store, N. W. cor. of Tenth and Market Sts.
Factory, Junction York Avenue, Crown and Callowhill Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

April 17, 1857—3m

GREAT ATTRACTION!

C. LOYER,

Merchant Tailor,

Takes this method of anouncing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, and strangers visiting the place, that he has just received at his old stand in Bedford, next door west of the Bedford Hotel, the richest assortment of Cloths, &c., he has ever yet offered to the public, and to which he invites the attention of purchasers, satisfied that he can accommodate, both as to price and quality, all who favor him with a call. He has a Superior article of cloth, for boy's clothing, which he can sell so low as to astonish those who examine its quality.

☞ Garments, of every description, in his line, made to order on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

☞ He would direct attention to the following list, as comprising some of the leading articles to be found in his establishment:

Blk. Cloths, ranging in price from $2,50 to $9,00 per yard;
Blue Cloths;
Olive Browns & Greens;
Blk. Casimeres;
" Doe-Skins;
French Fancy Casimeres;
Linen Drillings;
Plain & Figured Grenadiens;
Superior article of Blk. Satin;
Velvets;
Marseilles Vestings;
Buff Cassimeres;
A fine article of Shirts, latest style;
Lisle thread under Shirts & drawers;
Cotton " "
Shirt collars latest style;
Lawn Cravats;
Blk. Silk "
White Linen Hand'fs;
Summer Stocks;
Superior article of French Suspenders;
Blk. Kid Gloves;
Fancy Colored Kid Gloves;
Silk "
Lisle thread "

and all other articles usually kept by Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing stores.

Bedford, May 16, 1856.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and the public in general, that he has removed his HARDWARE STORE to the new building second door west of the Bedford Hotel, where he has just received and opened an extensive assortment of Hardware, embracing almost every article in that line of business. His stock of SADDLERY is of the best quality, and was selected with great care. He would respectfully invite all in want of articles in the Hardware line, to give him a call, satisfied that he can please all who do so.

JOHN ARNOLD.

May 13, 1856.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, low, a fine toned Vienna Rosewood Piano Forte.

SAM'L. BROWN.

June 20, 1856.

ATTENTION.

Buyers of Clothing—step This Way.

The attention of the citizens of Hollidaysburg and vicinity is requested to the New Store of M. SHOENTHAL & CO., No. 5 Lloyd's Row, next door to *Brownold & Brother's* Cheap Dry Goods Store, where buyers can be supplied with Clothing of all kinds, and of the very best quality.

Our stock consists of the very best goods in the country, and at prices to suit everybody. The following will give and idea of its variety.

Coats, from	$1,00 to	$25,00
Pants,	62	9,00
Vests,	50	8,00

In connection with Hats, Caps, Overalls, Drawers, Winchester & Scott's Shirts, in fact every article needed by Gentlemen. Also, a fine assortment of Boy's Clothing.

If you want anything good and cheap call at the New Store of

M. SHOENTHAL & CO.

July 4, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, was dissolved on the 25th inst. by mutual consent. All persons having accounts with the firm will please settle immediately. The books are in the hands of John H. Rush.

JOHN H. RUSH,
JOHN HENDERSON.

N. B. The Marble Business will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned, and he invites his friends and the public generally, to give him their patronage. All orders promptly attended to.

JOHN H. RUSH.

March 27, 1857.

Purify Your Blood.

The Wonder of the Nineteenth Century.

Important and of great Consideration to the Suffering.

T. A. HURLEY'S SARSAPARILLA.

OF all the remedies that have been discovered during the present age for the "thousand ills that flesh is heir to" none equal this wonderful preparation.—Only three years have elapsed since the discoverer (who spent a decade in studying, experimentalizing, and perfecting it) first introduced it to the public, and it is already recognized, by the most eminent physicians in all parts of the country to be the most surprising and effective remedy for certain diseases of which they have knowledge.

All other compounds or syrups of the root, have hitherto failed to command the sanction of the faculty, because, on being tested, they have been found to contain noxious ingredients which neutralize the good effects of the Sarsaparilla, and often times injure the health of the patient. It is not so with Hurley's preparation.

This is the pure and genuine extract of the root, and will on trial, be found to effect a certain and perfect cure of the following complaints and diseases:

Affections of the Bones,	Habitual Costiveness,
Debility,	Indigestion,
Diseases of the Kidneys,	Liver Coplaints
Dispepsia,	Piles,
Erysipelas,	Pulmonary Diseases,
Female Irregularities,	Scrofula or King's Evil,
Fistula;	Syphilis,

And all Skin diseases.

Besides curing the above, it is also known to be a great and powerful tonic, purifying the blood and invigorating the system.

In short, it is, without exception, in the cases mentioned, and its general effect on the system, the most efficacious as it is the most desirable remedy of the age. It is already extensively used throughout the country and is fast obtaining an European reputation. The instances of cures it has effected are daily coming to the proprietors knowledge, and he has no hesitation in recommending it to one and all who desire to procure relief from suffering. One bottle being tried, its effects will be too apparant to admit of further doubt.

Recollect Hurley's Sarsaparilla is the ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE in the market.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

☞ This medecine can be procured at all extensive Drug houses.

July 4, 1856—1y*.

15,000 *feet of Cherry, Walnut, Poplar, and White Pine Lumber wanted, to manufacture into all kinds of Furniture.*

Isaac Mengel, Jr.,

has commenced to manufacture Chairs and Cabinet Furniture in the shop recently occupied by Joseph S. Reed, where he intends to keep on hand and make to order a general assortment of Chairs and Cabinet Furniture of the newest and most approved styles.

Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, Spring Mattresses, Spring Seat Parlor Chairs, French Rocking Chairs, Cane Seat, Common and Fancy Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Secretary, Desk, and Book Cases, and Cottage Furniture of all kinds.

Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Dressing Tables, and, in fact, every article of furniture suitable for housekeepers. The public are respectfully requested to call and see him before purchasing elsewhere.

Ware Rooms one door South of Jno. G. Minnick's Confectionary on Juliana street.

N. B. Sofas and all other furniture repaired on the shortest notice.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Nov. 28, 1856.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞ Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

DOUBLE BARREL GUNS.—Two double barrel guns—twist—warranted, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Nov. 28, 1856.

WM. SHAFFER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

WOULD announce to his former patrons, and the public generally, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of the most choice Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings—also summer wear of every description, to which he invites the attention of purchasers. His cloths, &c., were selected with great care, and he can recommend them as being equal, at least, to any to be found in the place. He also keeps Ready-made clothing of every description, at very low prices—and is prepared to cut and make garments on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites the public to give him a call.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

BOOK AGENCY.

The subscribers have established a Book Agency in Philadelphia, and will furnish any book or publication at the retail price free of postage. Any persons, by forwarding the subscription price of any of the $3 Magazines, such as Harpers', Godey's, Putnam's, Graham's Frank Leslie's Fashions, &c. will receive the magazines for one year and a copy of a splendid lithograph portrait of either Washington, Jackson or Clay; or, if subscribing to a $2 and a $1 Magazine, they will receive a copy of either of the three portraits. If subscribing to $6 worth of Magazines, all three portraits will be sent gratis. Music furnished to those who may wish it.

Envelopes of every description and size in large or small quantities furnished. Seal Presses, Dies, &c. sent to order.

Every description of Engraving on Wood executed with neatness and dispatch. Views of Buildings, Newspaper Headings, Views of Machinery, Book Illustrations, Lodge Certificates, Business Cards, &c. All orders sent by mail promptly attended to. Persons wishing views of their buildings engraved can send a Daguerreotype or sketch of the building by mail or express.

Persons at a distance having saleable articles would find it to their advantage to address the subscribers, as we would act as agents for the sale of the same.

BYRAM & PIERCE.

50 *South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

J. H. BYRAM. T. MAY PIERCE.

May 16, 1856—1y.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened their usual supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

and will take pleasure in showing them, to all who may favor us with a call. Great bargains will be offered for Cash, and all kinds of Country produce—or to punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 2, 1856.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞ A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞ The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞ Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞ Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

NEW FALL GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a large supply of New Fall and Winter Goods, embracing all the varieties usually found in Store. We are offering GREATER BARGAINS than ever. And we respectfully invite our friends and customers to call and examine our stock.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 17, 1856.

LADIES' Black Bugle Collars—a beautiful assortment for sale at the store of

CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 24, 1856.

NEW FIRM AT HOPEWELL.

The subscribers, trading and doing business under the Firm of BARNDOLLAR, LOWRY & Co., would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened at the above place, and are daily receiving, a large stock of Merchandize, consisting in part of Muslins, Tickings, Osenbergs, Drills, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Cloths, Flannels, Delanes, French Merinos, Silks, Calicos, Hats & Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, and Groceries of all descriptions.

Also a large assortment of ready-made Clothing, all of which will be sold upon as short profits as can be had in the country.

GEO. R. BARNDOLLAR, JOHN F. LOWRY,
JOHN C. EVERHART. C. W. ASHCOM.

Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

REMOVED.

The undersigned take this method of informing their former patrons, and the public in general, that they have removed their entire Stock of goods from the West end of Bedford to the Colonade Store, lately occupied by Capt Jacob Reed, where they will be pleased to see their old customers, and all who will favor them with a call.

All kind of produce taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

They hope by fair dealing and evincing a desire to please, to continue to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

July 25, 1856.

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

For the Hair, Jockey Club and new mown Hay Pomatums, Phalon's Invigorator, &c. &c. can all be had at Dr. Harry's.

Rousell's unrivalled Shaving Cream at Harry's.

NOTICE
TO DELINQUENT COLLECTORS.

Notice is hereby given to all delinquent collectors in Bedford county up to the year 1855, inclusive, that if they pay up the balances standing in their duplicates by May Court, 1857, they will be allowed 3 per cent. on the amount so paid in, over and above the 5 per cent already allowed by law.

By order of the Commissioners.

H. NICODEMUS, Clerk.

Jan. 16, 1857.

W. HOERKENS,

UPHOLSTERER,

Would announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in his line, in the best style, and on reasonable terms. MATRASSES, with or without Springs, made in a superior manner, equal to the best made in the city, and to this branch of his business he would invite especial attention. He may be found at the shop of Mr. John Border, near the residence of Maj. Washabaugh.

Bedford, Nov. 14, 1856.

Jos. W. Tate.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Has for sale 8 Farms and 12,000 acres of land in Bedford and Fulton counties. Lands sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

Bedford, March 7, 1856—1y.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

DENTIST.

C. M. NICHOLS.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JOHN BORDER, GUNSMITH,

Will attend to all business in his line in the best style, on short notice and reasonable terms.

☞ Shop at the east end of Bedford.

Dec. 12, 1856.—1y.

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has e'er been discovered by man,
Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store.
March 6, 1857.

☞ Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & B. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. ASHCOM, Esq., agent at Hopewell.